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## OBJECTIONS RAISED IN FRANCE AS TO PACT WITH BRITAIN

Negotiations at Cannes Appear  
Not to Be to the Liking of the  
French Chamber—Provisional  
Reparation Accord Reached

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.  
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—This evening the German delegation left Paris for Cannes. It is believed that tomorrow they will make counter-propositions respecting payments during this year. Provisionally the Allies are in accord on the subject of reparations. A total of 720,000,000 marks is the sum which must be paid during the year, not necessary in January and February as due, but before May. As it is asserted that the interest on the first series of 12,000,000,000 marks of German bonds is assured, another attempt will be made to realize these bonds at an early date. Previous offers of bankers were regarded as derisory.

On the immediate German payments and on 1,000,000,000 marks received last year, England is to take 500,000,000 marks for occupational charges. France's share will be about 140,000,000 marks. That is considerably less than had been stated, but France will enjoy 1,250,000,000 marks in the shape of goods and material under the Wiesbaden accord. The French occupational costs of last year will be set against the mineral production of the Saar Valley.

It is intimated that President Millerand agrees with this course. A long ministerial council was held at the Elysée under his presidency today. Probably Belgium will be content with this distribution. However, it is possible that it will be upset tomorrow.

### Strenuous Protests Expected

In the meantime it is better to say at once that it is extremely doubtful whether the French Chamber, which resumed its sitting today, will accept without strenuous protest these financial arrangements on the one hand and the Geneva congress with all its implications of recognition of Soviet Russia and the admission of Germany on an equal footing on the other hand. George Tchitcherine, it should be observed, has already replied to the invitation even before it was officially transmitted. He unreservedly accepts, but suggests London as the center instead of Geneva.

That the negotiations at Cannes are not to the liking of the French Chamber seems certain. But it was hoped that the British guarantee of French security would redeem the position of the ministry were it in any way endangered. It was hoped that the pact proposed, though the form is still doubtful, would secure a veritable triumph for Aristide Briand. How far is this hope justified?

Certainly many newspaper opinions are in favor of such an alliance. Much could be gained to show that this solution of the problem of French security would incidentally solve many other difficulties, and lead to a real reversal of French policy. It would indeed be happy were Mr. Briand to succeed in this design, for it is felt that his influence makes for true peace, and that severe attacks at this moment, when negotiations are in such a delicate position, would be ill timed.

But despite these considerations, one is bound to take notice of the manifestations of other powerful French organs, which are usually moderate in tone, but which now appear to think that a Franco-British pact rather aggravates than helps the situation. Something of this spirit of objection has been already voiced to The Christian Science Monitor.

### Ratification in Doubt

Today a most significant article appears in the "Intransigeant," which is certainly not extremist. It remarks that the accord will only be binding when it has received the approbation of the parliaments of the two countries. It continues: "Why, then, do Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Briand waste their time in discussing a pact of guarantee, when it is certain that the French Chamber will refuse to ratify it?"

The reasons for such a refusal, assuming that the "Intransigeant" is not mistaken, are that an alliance with a foreign country requires reflection and the closest examination. An expression of non-provoked aggression may be variously interpreted. In 1914 Germany pretended that France began by throwing bombs on Nuremberg, a totally false charge. The pact constitutes military engagements which should be examined by military experts. Neither Marshal Foch nor Louis Barthou, Minister of War, are at Cannes, and the value of British support has not been investigated.

In the third place there is the question of a counterparty to these promises. The occupation of the Rhineland, which France believes essential, is challenged. The French Chamber will hardly consent to a reduction of legitimate forces. It is wise, asks the writer, in the conditions he has won, when before the week has passed Paris will have scattered all the cards which he has in his hand.

Such language is obviously exceedingly grave, and puts in doubt the value of what is now being done at

Cannes. On the other hand the Chamber must think twice before destroying the work of the Cannes conference, because it would open a real breach. It is too early to pronounce definitely, but it is advisable to note these manifestations of opposition.

With regard to other matters Britain desires a general settlement regarding the Angora treaty, the status of Tangiers and submarine tonnage. The French do not desire the Reparations Commission to leave Paris, as reported yesterday, but would have a separate organization of control at Berlin. The project of a consortium, as envisaged by experts in Paris, is in fundamentals approved.

### Germans Await Developments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless.  
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Reports of the conclusion of a Franco-British defensive pact are received quietly here, although the tendency of the newspapers is to wait until fuller information justifies comment.

Hugo Stinnes' organ, "Allgemeine Zeitung," remarks that military alliances are contrary to the spirit of the League of Nations, but adds sarcastically: "Even the entente itself no longer takes the League seriously."

## ENFORCEMENT GAIN SHOWN IN CHICAGO

Friends of Law Declared by Commissioner Haynes to Have  
Been Aroused to a Sense of  
Their Duty to Aid Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—From a standpoint of liquor violations, conditions in Chicago are vastly improved, especially since the recent drive of the Enforcement Bureau, Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, declared last night upon his return from a personal survey of that field. With its overwhelmingly cosmopolitan population, Chicago still constitutes one of the great law enforcement problems. Mr. Haynes explained.

"The campaign to enforce the eighteenth amendment, which marked the close of 1921, and is continuing with unquestioned permanency, has back of it the united support of all enforcement agencies—federal, state and municipal," said Commissioner Haynes.

"It was my first official visit to Chicago, and I was greatly impressed with the organization which Director Gregory is perfecting.

"In addition to the splendid personnel of his state organization, I shall continue in Chicago the corps of special expert agents, some of the most efficient of our mobile forces, who are cooperating with marked effectiveness.

"The campaign which was mapped out, after conferences with Senator McCormick, Senator McKinley, and many officials and prominent citizens regardless of political affiliation, contemplates ferreting out large violators and cutting off sources of supply. Meanwhile, with the drive on criminal divergence of alcohol vigorously prosecuted, further warning is necessary against the character of ingredients used by bootleggers, who hesitate at nothing in the pursuit of their nefarious traffic.

"My two days in Chicago were spent in helpful conferences, and I was particularly impressed with the number of prominent business men who assured me of their earnest support. That Chicago is aroused, that public sentiment is being crystallized, was demonstrated at the two large meetings which I addressed on law enforcement, and in the resolutions which were adopted endorsing present methods of constructive enforcement."

Commissioner Haynes announced his intention to return to Chicago soon.

## ARTHUR GRIFFITH ELECTED PRESIDENT

Dail Eireann Selects New Leader  
and Cabinet — Provisional  
Government Is to Be Set Up  
and a General Election Held

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday).—Arthur Griffith was elected President by Dail Eireann today together with a new Cabinet. The new Cabinet is as follows:

President, Arthur Griffith.  
Minister of Finance, Michael Collins.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs, George Gavan Duffy.  
Minister of Home Affairs, Eamon J. Duggan.  
Minister of Local Government, William T. Cosgrave.  
Minister of Economic Affairs, Bryan O. Higgins.  
Minister of Defense, Richard T. Mulcahy.

When the motion to elect Mr. Griffith as President was put by Michael Collins, Eamon de Valera and his supporters left the chamber in protest. Mr. Griffith was elected President in his absence. The Dail later adjourned until February 14 to permit the new government to proceed with carrying out the provisions of the treaty with Britain.

Asked to define his position in the event of his election, Mr. Griffith, replying to a number of questions, said that the articles of agreement reached at Downing Street provided that the British Parliament should pass a Free State Act. He would summon the members of the Southern Parliament, and a provisional government would be elected by and from the members of that body.

Asked whether, if he was elected, he intended to act and function as the executive of the republic (inasmuch as the Dail was the government of the Irish republic and nothing else), Mr. Griffith said he would use his position to give effect to the constitutional vote of the assembly, that he would use the resources at the Dail's disposal for keeping public order and security, until such time as they could have an election for the Free State Parliament, and that the Dail would remain in existence until they could have an election.

"The republic of Ireland remains in being," Mr. Griffith declared, "until the Free State comes into operation. If I am elected, I will occupy whatever position President de Valera occupied."

Answering further supplementary questions put by Mr. Mellows, he said he must set up a provisional government in Ireland, but he added: "Let no one have the slightest misconception as to where I stand. I am in favor of the treaty, and I want the republic to remain in being until the time of the Free State election, and the people can give their vote."

When the Dail reassembled this morning the Speaker announced he had received a telegram from the Pope, in which it was stated that he rejoiced with the Irish people on the agreement, and prayed for a blessing on the noble, chosen people which had passed through such a long sorrow, ever faithful to the (Roman) Catholic Church.

At the afternoon session of the Dail, the Speaker moved that the Dail affirm that Ireland is a sovereign nation, but after Mr. de Valera had proposed an amendment of the words of the declaration of independence, published in January, 1919, both the resolution and the amendment were withdrawn.

Today's issue of "Poblach Na h-Eireann," the official organ of Mr. de Valera's party, contains an editorial deprecating any split in the ranks of the Dail. "We shall by no word or act contribute to the degradation of

the people by the substitution of factionism for patriotism, and we believe that no split is possible, of which Ireland as a nation should be ashamed, if those who support the treaty are actually guilty in discountenancing sordid tactics, which sometimes go by the honorable name of politics in Ireland."

Arthur Griffith, the new President of the Dail Eireann, may be said to be the actual founder of the Sinn Fein movement, which was, of course, in its earliest inception, not so much a conscious movement toward separation as a nation as to prepare for any eventuality. It was Dr. Douglas Hyde who first enunciated the idea, in an address which he delivered in 1893 on "The necessity for de-Anglicizing Ireland." Dr. Hyde's contention was that, whilst Ireland was waiting for some measure of Home Rule, the country was being steadily Anglicized. This idea resulted in the formation of the Gaelic League, in the work of which Arthur Griffith has been a prominent figure. At that time, Mr. Griffith was a printer in Dublin, and he became the editor of "The United Irishman," one of the two papers formed to promote the new idea, the other being "The Leader."

In "The United Irishman" the policy of Sinn Fein as it exists today gradually developed, finally taking definite shape in a famous political tract by Mr. Griffith entitled "The Resurrection of Hungary." In this tract the writer made the point that by the passive resistance advised by Francis Deak, the great Hungarian statesman, by the refusal of the Hungarians to merge themselves with the Austrians, by the development of their local authority, and by their insistence upon the Hungarian Constitution, they had forced the Austrians to recognize their nationality and their national rights. Arthur Griffith went on to insist that the Act of Union had done away with the Constitution, that half measures were useless, and that the first thing necessary was the withdrawal of the Irish representatives from Westminster. Ireland, he maintained, should set up her own law courts and agree that all her laws should be tried before them. In a word, all official English institutions should be utterly ignored, and Ireland should determine to live a life entirely apart from England, ignoring her presence in every conceivable way.

This policy, advocated by Arthur Griffith some 20 years ago, is the policy which has been carried out by Sinn Fein. It was not, however, until the rebellion of 1916 that the Sinn Fein Party took up the extreme position. In October, 1917, Mr. Griffith was elected President of the Sinn Fein conference, and during the Peace Conference, was particularly energetic in his efforts to place the Sinn Fein case before the Allies, although a failure to secure a safe conduct prevented him from making the journey to Paris. He was arrested in Dublin in the November of 1920, and only released last June, when the conference on the Irish question between the British Government and the Sinn Fein representatives were inaugurated.

## GREATER FLEET ALLOWANCE ASKED

President Submits Estimate to  
House Committee for Fifty  
Million Dollar Increase—  
Corporation's Debts Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding caused to be submitted to the House Appropriations Committee yesterday an estimate of \$100,000,000 for the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation as a substitute for an estimate of \$50,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923.

J. Clawson Rupp, acting director of the budget, in a letter explaining the new estimate, said the total would be divided into two funds—the first of \$50,000,000 for expense of the fleet corporation executive purposes, maintenance and operation of vessels, the completion of vessels now under construction and for carrying out the provisions of the act of June 5, 1920. The second item of \$50,000,000 is for the payment of claims arising from the cancellation of contracts, damage charges and miscellaneous adjustments authorized under the provisions of the aforesaid act, of which \$30,000,000 shall be immediately available.

"The chairman of the Shipping Board," he said, "advises that the total claims pending against the United States Shipping Board amount to \$298,428,845.59, against which the board has claims applied as offsets to the accounts and notes recoverable amounting to \$79,268,166.65, leaving a net face value of claims against the United States Shipping Board of \$219,160,678.94. Of this amount approximately \$64,000,000 are admiralty claims and \$62,000,000 are claims presented before the Court of Claims—or a total of about \$126,000,000 for which no appropriation is now asked, as it is intended to present these cases to Congress only after the courts have handed down their decisions and fixed the amount of the claims. This leaves approximately \$100,000,000 of claims for adjudication by the Shipping Board and it is for the purpose of negotiating settlement of those claims that the board requested the appropriation of \$30,000,000 to be immediately available."

Those who are cynical on the conservative capacity for putting the country's interests before their own, claim that the real reason for the Unionist opposition for a dissolution is that they wish to force the Prime Minister, by threat of abandoning him, to redeem the pledge to reform the House of Lords, giving it back its power of veto over legislation passed by the House of Commons and thereby providing a bulwark against the runaway tendencies of any Labor government that might, they fear, be placed in office.

If Mr. Lloyd George were not sufficiently confident in his own power to stand alone with his party, if necessary, and were to be intimidated, by the end of another parliamentary session it is possible he might be so committed to anti-Liberal policies that he would never again be able to call himself a Liberal and his followers must be merged in the majority party.

That this is not likely to happen, and that the prospect of fusion does not commend itself to the Coalition Liberals is proved by the existence of the political organization that the Premier has built up, and which will be the foundation of a National Liberal Party.

## NEW FACTORS ARISE IN BRITISH POLITICS

While Viscount Grey Is Reentering  
the Political Arena, Ex-  
treme Conservatives Try to  
Postpone Holding of Election

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Viscount Grey of Fallodon is about to take up the cudgels in the political arena. The announcement that the former Foreign Secretary will speak at the demonstration of the Independent Liberal Party at Caxton Hall on January 23 is not only one of the most interesting developments in the political situation since the possibility of a general election became clear, but evidence that at least one party is taking that possibility seriously.

In quarters where the Prime Minister's plans are known, there is no wavering in the opinion that Mr. Lloyd George's February election. The Prime Minister is expected in London on Friday, and before then nothing definite can be stated as to his plans, but the wheels of the Coalition Liberal machine have not ceased to revolve merrily since the first mention of a general election was made, and organizers of the instrument, that Mr. Lloyd George has been forging to his hand in readiness for an appeal to the country, are not taking chances on being caught unprepared.

Sir George Younger's public statement of last week opposing an early election have been characterized by the Premier's friends as an attempt to dictate to the whole country from the narrow platform of a party to secure a party objective. They consider the time has come when the steed must throw its rider, and Mr. Lloyd George cease to be controlled by the mass of Conservative members, many of whom are considered to have won their seats largely through the Liberal votes given on the coupon system.

### Dissolution of Parliament

No more entertaining and unique occurrence has been seen in political life for a long time than the spectacle of a private Conservative member, about to retire from active politics, attempting to force the Prime Minister of a constitutionally governed country to postpone the election which the latter considers to be due.

The right of recommending a dissolution of Parliament to His Majesty is vested in the Prime Minister alone, constitutional usage in Great Britain, and not even the Cabinet can deprive the head of the government of his right to decide when the moment is ripe for a dissolution.

Therefore Sir George Younger's counterblast to the Liberal whip's disclosure of election possibilities has, in the view of the Coalition Liberals, made it all the more difficult for Mr. Lloyd George to postpone a general election, even supposing that the proceedings at Cannes convinced the Premier it would be wiser to wait.

To what extent the views of Sir George are shared by Austen Chamberlain, Lord Derby and other Conservatives is not known. Lord Derby visited Downing Street yesterday, and conferred with one of the Premier's secretaries, Andrew Bonar Law, former Conservative leader in the House of Commons and in the country, is with Mr. Lloyd George at Cannes. The early return of Mr. Bonar Law to Parliament is not out of the question, and his views of an election are not known.

What Sir George has done is to state in uncompromising fashion the extreme views of his party, and, if his views were shared in that form by other more responsible Conservatives, a split between the two wings of the Coalition might be possible. The leaders of neither wing have as yet declared themselves, however, and the country is in the dark until they do.

### House of Lords Reform

Opponents of a February election contend that the government has not yet carried through its work at Washington and in relation to Ireland by necessary legislation, nor has it evolved a policy which will remedy unemployment.

Those who are cynical on the conservative capacity for putting the country's interests before their own, claim that the real reason for the Unionist opposition for a dissolution is that they wish to force the Prime Minister, by threat of abandoning him, to redeem the pledge to reform the House of Lords, giving it back its power of veto over legislation passed by the House of Commons and thereby providing a bulwark against the runaway tendencies of any Labor government that might, they fear, be placed in office.

If Mr. Lloyd George were not sufficiently confident in his own power to stand alone with his party, if necessary, and were to be intimidated, by the end of another parliamentary session it is possible he might be so committed to anti-Liberal policies that he would never again be able to call himself a Liberal and his followers must be merged in the majority party.

That this is not likely to happen, and that the prospect of fusion does not commend itself to the Coalition Liberals is proved by the existence of the political organization that the Premier has built up, and which will be the foundation of a National Liberal Party.

## WORK OF CONFERENCE WILL TAKE FORM IN AT LEAST TEN SEPARATE TREATIES— DISTINCT SIBERIAN COMPACT IS LIKELY

Agreements Are Ready for Most Part, but That Relating  
to China Is Still Being Considered in the Hope That  
an Understanding Will Be Reached With Japan—  
Meeting at Cannes May Affect the French Attitude

### SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"We have always insisted on the limitation of armaments in all the fields and would deem it regrettable that the competition which we have partially succeeded in excluding from naval armament should be transferred to the dominion of military and naval aviation."—Charles Schanzer, delegate from Italy.

"It will be the duty then of every woman's organization to keep the public zeal for war prevention burning like a clear and steady flame, and in this important work the league should take a leading part."—Mrs. George Notman, chairman of the Brooklyn branch of the New York City League of Women Voters.

"Japan's claim for control of the Shantung Railroad is not economic but political; this sense of confusion as between economic and political control is one of the greatest dangers of the after-war adjustment."—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former United States Minister to China.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With the work of the Washington Conference taking definite and final shape, it became known yesterday that it will require at least 10 separate and distinct documents to put the agreements into the actual contractual forms of a treaty.

That it would take 10 treaties instead of the three or four looked for at the outset, is due, it is explained, to the fact that all the agreements are not between the same powers, while others of them are distinctly of a character that makes it desirable that other nations, not party to this Conference, should at some future time bind themselves to their terms.

In the latter category belong the agreements on submarines and on poison gas. It was indicated on Monday that it would be inadvisable to make these parts of the naval agreements, and that in all probability they would take the form of separate treaties to which are powers could assent in the future. It would be difficult to get such assent if these agreements formed an integral part of the naval treaty.

### Treaties Are Tabulated

It is possible now to tabulate the various treaties which are to come out of the Conference. The list of 10 is given as tentative and is not meant to be exclusive; what is indicated is that there will be at least 10. They are as follows:

1. Four-power treaty on the Pacific islands, to which the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan are the parties.

2. The five-power naval treaty, in which the four powers above cited, together with Italy, are the contracting parties.

3. A treaty embodying the Root submarine resolutions between the same five powers.

4. A treaty by these same powers banning the use of poison gas and similar poisons in warfare. All the powers with the exception of the United States were bound by this restriction under the agreements of the second Hague Conference. Retention was necessary in the main to allow the United States to give formal adherence.

5. Treaty between the same five powers obligating them to call a conference for the regulating of aerial warfare on which next to nothing was accomplished at Washington.

6. The treaty regulating the fortifications of islands and bases in the Pacific Ocean. The United States, Great Britain, Japan and France will be the signatories to this treaty. It being an outgrowth of the four-power pact, and Italy having no island bases in the Pacific region.

7. A treaty embodying the agreement reached between the United States and Japan with regard to the Island of Yap. In this the other powers have no concern.

### Separate Siberian Treaty

8. A trans-Atlantic cable and telegraph treaty of the nine powers participating in the Conference.

9. A nine-power treaty carrying out the decisions of the Conference with regard to China.

10. A Siberian treaty; how many of the powers will be party to this treaty is not indicated. Until a few hours ago the impression had been general that whatever would be done with regard to Siberia would be part of the nine-power pact dealing with Continental Asia. It is indicated, however, by a prominent member of one of the delegations that Siberia would in all probability come under a distinct treaty.

It is not definitely indicated whether or not an agreement on Shantung would require a treaty between Japan and China; if an agreement is reached and a treaty is necessary one more would be added to the 10 treaties that are now in sight.

In connection with the outlining of the different documents that are in course of drafting it became known that the American legal advisers are now working on the form which the Chinese treaty will take. It can be stated now that this treaty is not

likely to embody much more than has already been decided on by the Far Eastern Committee of the Conference.

### Gains Made by China

A summarization of the items will reveal at a glance what China, exclusive of the Shantung matter, is to get out of the Conference. The treaty will probably contain seven provisions composed of the general resolutions for future international action in China and clauses making operative the concessions made by the Conference to Chinese demands. Here are the probable seven headings:

(a) Root resolutions relating to political independence, territorial integrity and the "open door" of equal opportunity.

(b) Withdrawal of foreign post offices from China on January 1, 1923.

(c) Appointment of commission to study and report on the question of extraterritoriality.

(d) The decision to make the 5 per cent custom duties effective, giving China an additional 1½ per cent; this also includes the machinery to take up further consideration of the Chinese customs and tariff question and machinery that will compel review of the tariff question from time to time.

(e) A section making the resolution for the withdrawal of troops operative.

(f) A section on wireless rights and monopolies in China, a question which has been for several years a bone of contention. It is indicated that an agreement for the future is in sight.

(g) Some sort of general declaration on spheres of interest.

### Spheres of Interest

The Committee on Far Eastern Questions has not yet finished its discussion of this difficult question of spheres of interest. At the very outset of the discussion all the powers agreed to the fundamental that the sphere of influence, in the political sense, is obsolete and should be regarded as inoperative in the future.

However, the Chinese delegation has made it plain that such a declaration is not enough, inasmuch as it does not touch a whole mass of contracts of a non-political character entered into from time to time between the Chinese Government and foreign commercial bodies which have in many cases secured a foothold amounting to a sphere of interest in certain well defined regions and fields of enterprise.

Many of these undertakings were unknown to the delegations before the Conference convened. There is no question that China regards many of them as extremely burdensome. On the other hand, the powers have no idea of taking action that would wipe out these contractual relations. Millions of dollars are invested by virtue of them. The most that can be done, it is indicated now, is the adoption of some general declaration of future policy with the possible appointment of a commission to investigate the "spheres of interest" of which the Chinese delegation has complained so strongly. The committee has asked the delegation to submit a list of these agreements, most of them commercial in character, but to do anything with them would require examination in detail and there is no time for this.

### Treaties to Remain

If the list that China submits includes treaties formally entered into with other powers there is no likelihood whatever of the Conference doing anything toward their modification. The Conference has from the beginning proceeded on the theory that the Chinese question be considered topically, treaties being regarded as fait accompli, expressing the sovereignty of China and the powers concerned in each individual treaty.

Notwithstanding the protest of the United States at the time Japan secured the 1915 treaty under duress, after the presentation of the 21 demands and an ultimatum, there is nothing further from the present intention of Conference leaders than to take up or modify the 1915 treaty. In fact whatever treaty modification China secures is involved in the concessions made in the new treaty, that is the clauses making the decisions operative as distinct from the Root resolutions which are of a general character and do not involve any modification whatever of treaties existing now.

### Open Door in Siberia

Nothing whatever has been done so far with regard to Siberia; as a matter on the agenda, the American delegation is determined that it should be taken up. Whether, however, this will mean an airing of the present political and economic condition of Siberia, including Japan's interests and the clash of rival governments at Vladivostok and Chita is another matter.

The utmost that is expected now is some general formula committing the powers to the observance of the "open door" and possibly some declaration on the integrity of the region as a sort

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of "moral trusteeship" by the powers of Russia's interests, pending the day of her reconstruction. No one expects that Japan will be asked to specify a time limit for her occupation of Northern Saghalien, or of the evacuation of her 50,000 troops from Siberia as is demanded by the Chita and by the Vladivostok governments; nor is there any likelihood of the Conference inquiring into the charges of secret agreements between Japan and France regarding Siberia. Siberia is likely to continue a storm center long after the Washington Conference has become past history.

### China Adamant

#### Chinese Demand Full Control of Shantung Railway's Management

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Japanese proposals that China should accept a loan from Tokyo, with which to liquidate the Japanese interests in Shantung, is looked upon in official Chinese circles here as a thinly veiled attempt on the part of the Japanese Government to retain control of the railways in the Shantung Peninsula for at least another 15 years.

Furthermore, it is pointed out, that if the contention for a Japanese traffic manager were admitted, it would mean that not only the nominal but the actual direction of the railway would be in Japanese hands. China is willing to make a concession in the matter of the appointment of a Japanese district manager, but on the subject of policy to be adopted by the railway authorities there can be no sharing of ideas.

Likewise on the matter of supplying the capital necessary to recompense the island kingdom for her interest in Chinese matters, it is contended that, if China is to manage her own affairs, the sum of \$3,000,000 gold marks must be supplied by Chinese banks. As a matter of fact, the Chinese Bankers Association has already guaranteed the required amount, which can be paid cash down or in installments over 12 years, as proposed in deference to the wishes expressed at Tokyo.

The people of China are adamant in their determination that the railway in question shall be returned without conditions or provisions regarding its future management—with one exception as regards the appointment of a Japanese district manager. Such is the strength of opinion in China in regard to this matter of future ownership of the Shantung Railway, that it is asserted peace in the Far East hangs to a great extent on an amicable settlement of the Shantung question.

For the moment the treaty of the notorious 21 demands has been somewhat overshadowed by the importance of settling once and for all the long disputed Chinese rights in the Shantung peninsula. The Japanese attempt to shift the scene of the discussions from Washington to Peking is looked upon as an indication that the Japanese delegates and their government recognize that they are playing a losing game.

Even though the Washington Conference does not see the conclusion of the dispute, China will never permit the discussion to be carried into Eastern waters, where Japan as a past master in Eastern methods of gain, would hold a preponderant influence. If the Shantung and 21 demands are not settled at Washington, they must go over to the next international conference. Meantime, Chinese authorities state that the 21 demands will be studiously ignored. The open door policy will be maintained, notwithstanding Japanese claims to preferential treatment in a treaty which China, owing to the preoccupation of the powers, was forced to sign.

The vital need of reaching a settlement during the sitting of the Conference in Washington is made perfectly clear in a message cabled here yesterday from the Premier, Liang Shih-yi, in which he says:

"With reference to the Washington Conference, its principal object is to maintain permanent peace in the Pacific and the Far East. The Chinese Republic is situated on the shores of the Pacific, and to her this question is of paramount importance.

"It is the earnest wish and hope of China to enjoy those sovereign rights indispensable to any independent state, to stand on the footing of international equality and impartiality, and to remove existing international differences and prevent future controversies by friendly cooperation with the powers. China hopes that all major questions with reference to her will be settled by this Conference."

The Chinese delegates at the Washington Conference have the wholehearted support of their government, and such is the confidence expressed here in the justice of their cause, that they would willingly refer the whole matter to A. J. Balfour and Charles E. Hughes and abide by their decision.

So far, it is pointed out, Japan has refused to have the matter openly discussed on the ground that it was not on the agenda. China, on the other hand, will refuse to negotiate on the matter until a frank and open discussion has taken place either in an American or some duly chosen European capital.

Meantime, despite the seriousness of the occasion, little anxiety is expressed at the possibility of the matter not being settled in Washington, as it is felt certain that the present Conference is only the forerunner of many others of a similar nature that will be called to adjudicate on matters that in the past have been settled by force of arms.

### Conference Prolonged

#### Results at Cannes May Affect Subject of Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. —The Conference on Limitation of Armament has entered upon a new

lease of its existence. A few days ago it was thought that it was preparing to wind up its business and that a plenary session held late this week would practically mark its termination.

There are several reasons for the change of plans and prospects and they are important enough to have warranted Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee, first in postponing their sailing date from January 14 to 17, and later to have set it tentatively for the last week in January. None of the delegates now expect to finish, at the earliest, for 10 days or a fortnight. The chairman is authority for the statement that no one at the present moment can tell how long the Conference will continue. It all depends upon the facility with which the work still undone can be put through. The assertion is made that it is going very well, but that there is still a great deal of detail to be attended to and that home governments will have to be consulted on certain points.

No information is being given out in regard to American participation in the proposed economic conference to be held at Genoa, but it was discussed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday and the delegates to the Conference are considering both what is being done at Cannes and what is to be taken up at Genoa. The Administration is in an embarrassing position with regard to the appointment of an American representative to the Genoa conference. It is recognized that if practically all of Europe, including Germany and Russia, are to participate, the United States cannot be left out, yet as things are, it was pointed out on the highest authority yesterday, nothing could be done if there was an American representative at a European conference now, since no one would have the authority to pledge the United States to the support of any plan that might be agreed upon. It has been proposed that if Congress finally acts on the legislation so earnestly asked for by the President, empowering a government official or officials to take up the matter of foreign loans and their refunding, Mr. Hoover, who, it is believed, would be a member of the commission provided for in the latest draft of a bill to this end presented to Congress, would be sent to the European conference as the American delegate. He is perhaps the best informed on economic conditions of anyone connected with the government.

This uncertainty regarding Congressional action bestowing authority to act in international matters is doubtless one of the reasons for uncertainty and delay in the Conference. The delegates are not officially discussing this subject, but it is one of the most important matters engaging their attention.

Another reason for greater deliberation is to be found in the action that has been taken at Cannes and which is followed with intense interest by the Conference. No one is prepared to say what the immediate effect upon the Conference will be, but, actually, it changes the entire French position in regard to several subjects that have been, or are to be, before the Conference. If Great Britain reassures France by pledging assistance in the event of aggression by Germany, there will no longer be any cause for her apprehensions of reason for the maintenance of costly armaments. It is no secret that this attitude has been one of the difficulties that the Conference has had to meet and the course that has had to be followed may be altered somewhat by this turn of events. No one in authority will venture to say to what extent this may go.

Topics grouped in the agenda under the Far Eastern heading remain a somewhat formidable task for the handling of the Conference. For weeks everything has been held back by the failure to agree in regard to the disposition of the Shantung railway. Informally, representatives of the British and American delegations were discussing with the Japanese and Chinese yesterday the possibilities of reaching an agreement, and a meeting between the delegates of the two powers is to take place today, when, it is hoped, this bridge may be crossed. As has been said before in The Christian Science Monitor, it is agreed by every one, including Japan, that something must be done for Shantung, something more than the rather vague assurances contained in the four root resolutions.

Manchuria and Siberia loom large on the agenda but they probably are not as portentous as they seem. Japan is expected to assert firmly the necessity of protecting her nationals and interests but will promise to withdraw her troops as soon as security permits. As for treaties made, it will be insisted that they stand. In the main, Japan will probably have her way on these points, especially if she makes concessions regarding Shantung.

The five-power naval treaty was under consideration by the chiefs of the powers concerned yesterday and will be taken up for further study today. It is understood that there will be some changes in the draft submitted by the sub-committee so important as to require consultation with home governments before they can be definitely decided upon. The American delegation held a special meeting for the consideration of certain parts of the treaty yesterday. The fact that every treaty entered into by the American delegates must pass the test of the Senate's not always sympathetic scrutiny makes it incumbent upon them to safeguard every point with the utmost care. Certain interests and newspapers are at this moment carrying on vigorous propaganda to discredit the work of the Conference and urging the Senate to refuse its sanction to the work that has been done by it.

### Justice for China Urged

#### Adviser to Peking Government Asks for Noninterference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—All well-wishers for the peace of the world join

in the hope that the niggardly bargaining for commercial advantages which have characterized the progress of the Shantung conversations will be replaced by a joint agreement between China and Japan which will make possible and certain close friendship between them," declares Dr. John Calvin Ferguson, adviser to the Peking Government.

"In accepting the invitation to participate in the Conference, China realized that the Conference would afford her the first opportunity in an international gathering of stating her grievances. It might have been expected that she would go to extreme lengths in giving publicity to the full list of injuries, political, administrative and financial, to which she has been subjected, but instead of assuming such a dramatic attitude she has presented her case in a modest and moderate manner. She has not put forward the demand that all rights and privileges illegitimately wrested from her should be immediately and indiscriminately restored, but has been contented with stating 10 general principles which embody the justice of her claims. These 10 principles constitute a program for the resumption by China of political, administrative and financial autonomy; in other words, of complete sovereignty.

### Faith in America

"China has cooperated on the most friendly terms with all the delegations, but her chief reliance has been upon the friendly cooperation of the American delegation. This has not been due to a spirit of partiality, but wholly to the belief that the traditional policy of America toward China agrees with her own aspirations for independence and sovereignty more fully than that of any other nation. Of all the great nations the United States stands alone in the strict observance of a non-aggressive policy toward China. For this reason China has believed that it is possible to cooperate with American plans more easily than with those of any other nation. China has hoped and believed that America would not allow herself to make any change or compromise in her traditional policy. She has expected that other nations would be converted, not only to the justice, but also to the wisdom of the American policy, and that, as a result of the open deliberations, no nation in future would attempt to despoil China by force of might.

### Japan's Friendship Sought

"In regard to foreign trade, China has agreed to the open door, recognizing no special interest of any other nation in any part of her territory. In addition she has given notice of other open-door policy, under which the door swings wide open outward for all nations who have acquired interests in her territory which conflict with her complete sovereignty. She will welcome the development of legitimate foreign trade, but will oppose with all her power illegitimate raids upon her independence and sovereignty.

"It is highly desirable that the relations of China and Japan should be most friendly. Nothing should be done by individuals or organized societies to stir up enmity and hatred between two such potentially powerful countries. Every effort should be encouraged to cement friendship between these two nations and all causes of future discord should be removed.

"It is as much to the interest of Japan as of China that the entire leased territory of Kiaochow should be immediately restored to China, and further that Japan should on her own initiative renounce any special rights obtained by her under threat of duress at the conclusion of the episode of the 21 demands.

"No true, solid friendship can be built up between two nations unless Japan immediately imposes upon herself the self-denying ordinance of making restoration to China, but if she has the courage to do so, her position in the regard of the Chinese people will not be excelled or even equalled by that of any other nation.

### Stable Government Needed

"Japan has it in her power during the Conference to win back the esteem of her great neighbor by the simple process of scaling down her interests in China to the proportions demanded by justice. In a day Japan can change the attitude of China from one of distrust and suspicion to that of confidence and good will.

"The gravest concern among the friends of China is directed toward the question as to whether or not she is able to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government. The present chaotic condition of the country must be acknowledged. The existing lack of any government truly representative of the people must be deplored. The arrogance and dishonesty of many of the military leaders must be fully recognized. The breakdown of her governmental finance must be conceded. But in spite of these discouraging facts the Chinese people can establish in a short time a responsible and stable government if they are left unembarrassed by foreign aggression. At the moment all China is obsessed by consideration of its grievances and complaints. The thoughts of her young men are directed to getting rid of her injustices rather than to building up a stable government. By the terms of the new four-nation compact, China can be assured of at least 10 years of peace in the Pacific. During this time China should be, and in my opinion will be, able to work out a solution of the problems which have been accumulating upon her since she became a republic in 1912.

### Nationalism Growing

"It must not be forgotten that China had only two years of life as a republic before the outbreak of the European war which was shortly followed by the Japanese attack upon the Germans in Kiaochow. The presentation of the 21 demands followed closely upon the capture by Japan of the former German territory, with the

result that since that time the best energy of China has been diverted from building up a stable government to the problem of bringing to an end conditions odious to her. If the Conference provides satisfactory relief to China from troublesome international relations she can be expected to make good in the task of setting her own house in order. One has only to consider the genius of the Chinese people for self-government as exhibited in the continuity of her existence as a nation longer than that of any other in history to look forward with confidence to the establishment by China for herself of a stable and independent government.

"The present internal troubles and dissensions are but indications of the growth of a new national spirit which is replacing sectionalism in the same way that it did in Japan at the time of the Restoration. China as a nation is one and indivisible. She can never be divided into a north and south. Each of the present contending elements will contribute its share to the final unification of the country and the establishment of a government for the people and by the people."

### Senator Urges Caution

Hiram W. Johnson of California Doubts Wisdom of Four-Party Pact. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, has just issued a statement in which he expressed grave doubts of the wisdom of the four-power Pacific treaty, which has come out of the Conference at Washington. "Article II," Senator Johnson says, "undertakes to maintain Japan's rights in Japan against any and all aggression. Guarantees in the pact strengthen Japan's position in the Far East. The important question is," he says, "shall the United States, either jointly with Great Britain and France, or separately, guarantee or underwrite Japan?"

"There was universal approval of the original purpose of the Washington conference, but, because we favor disarmament, we have been asked to make a sacrifice for peace, is no reason we must accept anything which will be tendered us in the sacred name of peace, or under the guise of disarmament. Out of the secrecy of the Conference has come, first, an unexpected treaty, unrelated to the original purpose of the Conference and unconnected in reality with the limitation of armaments. This treaty is of transcendent importance to California, and of only less importance to the nation. It should be carefully and calmly studied, narrowly scrutinized, and its meaning should be thoroughly understood before we are irrevocably committed to it. We have been through one period of national hysteria and sentimental emotion in the contest over the League of Nations. Time and the American people have demonstrated that the opponents of the League were right, but the lesson of this recent experience has been little heeded, if again, without thoughtful consideration and without adequate knowledge, we accept what may involve our country in unknown difficulties and dangers."

### Concerted Peace Action

#### Columbia Professor Says Nations Should Join Against War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Complete suppression of the submarine and poison gases is urged by Dr. John Bates Clark of Columbia University, an authority on economics, who told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this must be accomplished before men could attain the level of true civilization.

"We all want to see weapons of war reduced, and submarines are weapons of war," said Dr. Clark. "We have to concede to the French the fact that submarines are much more available for defensive purposes than for offensive, and we can readily see how a country which stands perpetually on the defensive as against possible attacks by powers greater than itself, should want all the defensive weapons it can get. But the fact that the French have acceded to the wishes of the other powers and consented to a satisfactory limit of the number of their submarines should be a cause not merely of satisfaction but of appreciation of the French position.

"France has long been an advance outpost against an attack coming from the east. A prominent German, shortly before the war, said to an American acquaintance that war with England was inevitable. Asked how the Germans would attack England he said that they would not attack England at all; if there were a quarrel with England they would attack France. This remark had its influence on the ethical side as well as on the side of military strategy.

"Distinctly the best solution of the whole problem would be the suppression of all means of warfare which are as diabolical as were several of those used in the recent war. We go a fairly long distance in this direction if we put a stop to the use of submarines against defenseless merchantmen. To enforce even that provision requires concerted action by a number of nations powerful enough to accomplish their purpose. That is only one of very many situations calling for international action. To enter upon this problem at all is to take one of almost innumerable avenues that carry us straight to international combination for the promotion of peace and prosperity. If we describe it in these terms we describe something that every sane person must recognize as an indispensable condition of human welfare, not to say security against wars."

"When we reflect on what another world war would mean if the contestants were bent on destroying each other by any and every means that natural science might make available,

it would seem as if mankind in its one great organic entirety were facing possible extinction or near extinction and in the meanwhile were discussing the question whether this, that, or the other means of bringing the destruction about should or should not be tolerated.

"Written in blazing letters, as though in the firmament over-arching the world, is the later form of General Grant's word, 'Let us have peace.' The new form reads, 'Let us have whatever makes for peace. Let us suppress whatever makes for war. Let us utterly and completely suppress whatever makes warfare a devil's carnival.' This means that poison gases and submarines must be put out of use and out of reach before men can attain the level of a truly civilized life."

### NEW ZEALAND AND ARMS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—Thoughtful New Zealanders are keenly interested in the Washington Conference. Their isolated and immensely valuable country is bound up with the future of the Pacific. Separated though it is by 1200 miles of sea from Australia, its fortunes are closely connected with those of its neighbor, and New Zealanders cannot be indifferent to the relations between Australia, with its vast empty spaces, and the teeming East.

Hope, tempered with caution, has been the note of the press regarding the Conference, and the American proposal for a halt in naval rivalry has been hailed as a momentous development. The Wellington Post, a newspaper that is devoted to the imperial connection and preaches vigorously the duty of an adequate naval contribution, says that to have brought the world from a condition of despair to that of hope is a wonderful achievement for the Washington Conference.

"We can only hope that the American proposals have made special allowance for the special needs of the island powers to which they are addressed, and that they will provide a basis for the relief which the world so urgently needs and so eagerly desires. The American Government must, at any rate, be congratulated upon the scope and the promptitude of its action. The sudden and public submission of proposals so drastic and far-reaching makes it one of the dramatic coups of history."

The Auckland Star writes strongly in support of the American proposal, though it points out that the British Empire has her special naval needs. It goes on to say, however, that nations can make war with pre-dreadnaughts just as they made it with sailing ships.

"The causes of war lie in the desires, passions, jealousies and conflicting interests of nations and the men and women composing them. What the American Government has done is sufficiently valuable without being exaggerated. It has called a halt in a race that threatens to lead to destruction. It suggests restriction in the interests of both material and moral progress. It proposes a holiday that will give the world a better chance to retrace its material and spiritual steps. It asks the nations to make a noteworthy first advance on the road to sanity and salvation. Whatever be the fate of the invitation, it changes the face of world affairs."

### SINISTER PROPAGANDA AIMED AT CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"Sinister propaganda, apparently emanating from Washington, against both the purpose and success of the arms Conference" is reaching, through the mails, the majority of homes, especially those of foreign-born families, John Barrett, former director of the Pan-American Union, declared in a statement issued in this city upon his return from a three-weeks tour of the central west.

The result of this propaganda, he said, is that "while that section is sympathetic with the aims of the Conference, its sympathy is tinged with an unfortunate measure of suspicion as to its good results."

Mr. Barrett said he also had been impressed with "a new rapidly growing feeling in the central west against Washington as the capital and New York as the financial center of the country." This he said, was due to the "serious agricultural depression and the vigorous opposition of New York to the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes deep waterways plan, on which Chicago and its surrounding section has set its heart."

### RECORD MADE IN PORT BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Everett News Office. EVERETT, Washington.—The port of Everett did the largest business in 1921 of any of the 16 years that the record has been kept by the American Tugboat Company. The tonnage represented by the 180 boats that called amounted to 426,978, an increase of 261,789 tons over 1920. Shipped from here by water was 140,882,000 feet of lumber. The year was marked by an important increase in the number of big freighters calling here.

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## AUSTRALIANS VOTE FOR ONE BIG UNION

### Conference of Australian Workers' Union Shows Its Antagonism to Compromise Methods by Overwhelming Majority

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The decision of the conference in Melbourne of the members of the Australian Workers' Union, the largest industrial body in Australia, has special interest by reason of the recent attempt of the Melbourne Trades Hall committee to steer a middle course between organization on the basis of craft unionism and organization on that of the One Big Union.

This committee, which may be considered as representing semi-conservative Labor in Victoria, recently drafted proposals on the lines of representation by industries rather than by occupations, as at present. Although this applied primarily to the question of representation on the Trades Hall Council, it stood for the thought of the saner section of the workers.

By voting in the proportion of seven to one for the One Big Union scheme of industrial unification, the conference of the Australian Workers' Union has, however, not only reaffirmed a past decision, but has showed unmistakably its antagonism toward compromise schemes, including that of the Trades Hall.

Until recent years the Australian Workers' Union, which has a huge membership all over the Commonwealth, was bitterly opposed to the advocates of One Big Union, partly on the ground of its own ambition to be the all-controlling body, partly because it has a large section of intelligent, moderate men in its ranks. Swept away by the recent tendency to extremism, which has marked the course of Australian Labor, the Australian workers' union swung toward the more revolutionary section, and its complete capitulation was seen at the All-Australian Trades Union Congress in Melbourne last year.

Although some of the leaders in the One Big Union movement are undoubtedly converts to the methods of the Industrial Workers of the World, as was shown by the action of the Trades Union Congress in adopting a preamble which read remarkably like that of the I. W. W., it would be unwise to build too much on that fact. The rank and file of the Australian Workers' Union are still in favor of old methods, such as the arbitration court and the ballot box. Even if the Melbourne conference last year did approve of an inflammatory preamble, it was equally significant that the subsequent conference in Brisbane of the Australian Labor Party quietly dropped that preamble out of sight and it is not on the official Labor platform.

The members of the Australian Workers' Union have been represented several times in federal and state arbitration courts within the last three months. Perhaps the fact that three judges of the Australian High Court, sitting as a special court in federal industrial arbitration, have just refused to grant the request of the pastoral and mining sections of the Australian Workers' Union, along with other bodies for what would mean the introduction of a 44-hour working week in Australian industry, instead of the 48-hour week which is generally observed, may have exasperated the union and thus had an effect on the present union vote of seven to one in favor of a gigantic single union plan.

The influence of the Australian Workers' Union, through its railway

workers industry branch, is being seen in New South Wales where the Labor Government is supporting the demand made by the union on the state railway commissioners for a five-day week in connection with men engaged on railway construction and duplication works. It illustrates, however, the tendency toward moderation in the Australian Workers' Union that the railway men concerned decided that they would not strike in order to enforce their demands but would take the constitutional way of approaching the state industrial arbitrators court.

The problem before the more solid leaders of the Labor movement in Australia, as well as of the Australian Workers' Union, is to steer a middle course and prevent the party or the union being split into factions. It remains to be seen whether the decision of the Melbourne conference will hasten the One Big Union organization or whether it is merely an affirmation designed to keep peace within the ranks and hold a club over opponents.

## PATENT DEPARTMENT RELIEF BILL FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Reorganization of the patent department at Washington is urged by the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce, which has given its indorsement to the patent relief bill now pending in Congress. The chamber asserts that this measure would "afford immense relief to manufacturers all over the country who have found it increasingly difficult to secure patent rights or data from the bureau as at present organized."

"The deplorably inefficient condition of the patent department is a matter of serious consequence to the manufacturers of Massachusetts and New England," says a letter of the executive committee of the chamber to members of Congress from Massachusetts. "The industrial prosperity of this section is not only founded upon quality and workmanship, but upon brains and inventive genius whereby invaluable competitive advantages have been gained. The same factors are depended upon in the future to enable us to maintain our position, hence the existing handicaps in acquiring patent rights is a matter of grave concern. Therefore, the committee hopes that your support for the passage of this important measure can be counted upon."

## AUSTRIA ASKS TIME ON RELIEF FUND DEBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—New light has been thrown by Dr. Clemens Pirquet of Vienna on the implications of the failure of the United States Congress to relieve Austria from paying at this time the \$24,000,000 she owes the United States for grain sent to her for relief after the armistice.

Austria's friends here for some time have been appealing for action on this loan favorable to her rehabilitation; but it remained for Dr. Pirquet, who has come here to ask that such action be taken, to reveal the fact that the League of Nations and the Reparations Commission will grant Austria the loan she needs for financial rehabilitation if all nations give her a moratorium for 20 years, and that all except the United States have done so.

The United States has refused, Dr. Pirquet says, largely because of a formality. The \$24,000,000 debt, he says, has become mixed with the war debt, and this makes a congressional act necessary before it can be declared a relief debt, which it was. If so declared, Austria could get the loan she needs.

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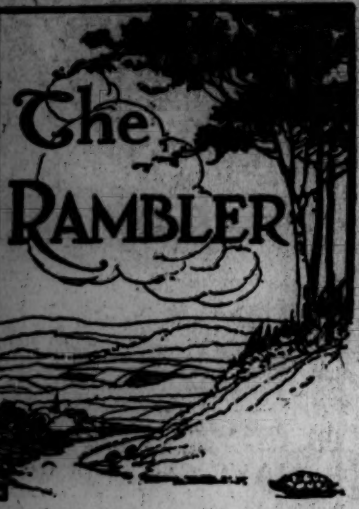
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## Good Workmen

Not long ago, I read an article in a metropolitan newspaper about Mr. Balfour, the subject having been brought up by the Conference at Washington. From it I learned that the right honorable gentleman played the concertina and the piano, was fond of golf, had a place in Scotland, was a student and admirer of Sebastian Bach and had been a very affectionate son. But of the books that Mr. Balfour had written, not a word. On the same evening that I read this column, or two, I turned to Lord Morley's "Edmund Burke" and hence this paper.

Without any desire or intention to reflect upon the gentleman that wrote the pleasant little article about Mr. Balfour, I cannot but reflect upon something in which Lord Morley resembles Edmund Burke, to wit, that both men in their writings give of their best and evidently take it for granted that the public is entitled to it. In such cases, how much that public recognizes this moral respect paid it and how much gratitude it feels, is a question, but gratitude if it be the expected wages of duty, had better be left out of thought and calculation. At all events, one thing is certain: quality is one of the safeguards of a community. A democracy may love the easy coin of pleasing superficiality, but more surely than the sun rises and sets it pays such a debt with useful interest. The second rate always means a deficiency in something and that deficiency some time and somewhere must always be made up; its arithmetic is always faulty.

Now, Burke was not a democrat nor did he much wish the old order changed, but ever and always he gave of his best. Mistaken as some of his views no doubt were, his fundamental idea about man was always sound and this he showed in the magnificence of those intellectual treasures which he took for granted must be shared by others. Again, as Lord Morley points out, he does not look upon mankind as a mathematical machine, worked by a formula, fed on syllogisms and deprived of light, color and the vivid, wholesome sense of relation to the rest of the world. "But more than this," the reader is speedily conscious of the precedence in Burke of the facts of morality and conduct, of the many interwoven affinities of human affection and historical relation, over the unreal necessities of mere abstract logic. I quote this because the man that wrote these lines has always been more or less a radical, yet one who saw that "the unreal necessities of abstract logic" were purely man-made and that far above them there was something very far higher, nobler and more powerful.

When one reads the works of men that at once possess great intellectual powers and a knowledge of men and affairs, I think, if he be wise, if he be not too much set on establishing a cherished doctrine, he will give over trying to show that such and such an one is all radical or all reactionary. He finds himself too often contradicted by facts. Thus, Edmund Burke could thunder against the French Revolution, he would not have a breath of change to blow upon the British Constitution, he was called "the Bossuet of politics," but he was not one of those who think that the people are never wrong. They have been so, frequently and outrageously, both in other countries and in this. But I do say that in all disputes between them and their rulers, the presumption is at least upon a par in favor of the people. The great political thinker, the really great friend, not of the "voters," but of the people, is such a man, a man concerning whom one like Lord Morley can say that he saw "the necessity of studying political phenomena in relation, not merely to forms of government and law, but in relation to whole groups of social facts which give to law and government the spirit that makes them workable." That is the view of moral and intellectual generosity, and it was given practical shape by Burke in always treating his hearers as informed with the same enlightenment and endowed with the same knowledge as himself. In connection with this I must cite an opinion strangely similar coming from Talleyrand, a man the antithesis of Burke in many ways. Under Louis XVIII he defended the liberty of the press in the Chamber of Peers, and in one of his speeches said:

"There is some one who has more sense than Voltaire, more sense than Bonaparte, more than any Director, more than any Minister, past, present, or to come. That is everybody." "Everybody" is the unconscious possessor of this wisdom; it stands to reason that the only honest and decent thing is to give to him and he all that is best and most beautiful, all that is splendid and high, all that has most of symmetry and strength, above all, to give that which moves in veracity. Such is the attitude of such

workmen as Burke and Morley: they are friends and benefactors, not panderers. Burke writes a letter or prints a discourse and when you have read it, you have learned something, you have been given a model and a new treasure, and all this because the workman that wrought for you was an honest one and stunted nothing; he took it for granted that you were of like mettle with himself and he deemed you worthy of the best. The same with Lord Morley; he always gives you matter and style, thought and deduction, points your intelligence, and before you have gone far with him you find yourself moving in the atmosphere of an opulent reading and a severe and careful thinking.

No matter what the champions of the easy second rate may say and they say it, for literature and politics are closely connected in this teeming epoch of millions, no matter what false arguments are used, it is the Burkes and the Morleys that must shape our reading, whether in books or newspapers, and make its standards. "Everybody" will never admit their inferiority and nobody has the right to say that they are inferior, so that there is one way only to work and that is, well, for there is nothing more splendid than splendor.

J. H. S.

## WHITLOCK, RETIRING AMBASSADOR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If one were to analyze the careers of the various literati whom Mr. Wilson chose early in his first administration to represent the United States in the courts of Europe, one would probably find in almost every case a record of outstanding accomplishment in the face of tremendous difficulties. Thomas Nelson Page at Rome, Walter H. Page at London and Brand Whitlock at Brussels each added a page of the highest credit to the annals of American diplomacy.

Of the three mentioned, Mr. Whitlock enjoyed undoubtedly the most spectacular record and probably gained the widest renown. His name in the early days of the invasion of Belgium became an international household word. By his own efforts and his undaunted battle with the most discouraging circumstances, he raised a minor European post to the first rank of importance. For these reasons it seems odd that the nomination of Undersecretary of State Fletcher to succeed Mr. Whitlock at Brussels has attracted little editorial comment since the announcement of the nomination was made.

It is very probable that had Mr. Wilson any suspicion of an invasion of Belgium and a devastating war, he would have chosen for the post at Brussels some other than the quiet "literateur" and former reform mayor of the city of Toledo, Ohio, Brussels, prior to 1914, was not one of our important diplomatic posts. The Belgian post was one of the quietest and most enjoyable in Europe. For the socially ambitious Minister it provided delightful society and easy access to that of the other capitals of Europe. It was decidedly a "rich man's post" and it had been held easily and honorably by a long line of cultivated American hosts.

But in his choice of Mr. Whitlock, President Wilson, as in many other administrative acts, went far afield from precedent. Mr. Whitlock was a loyal Democrat and an important member of the party's council in one of the nation's politically most important states. Mr. Wilson ignored the question of mere income, happily, and sent to Brussels one of the finest types of Americans that he knew—a gentleman, a scholar and a student capable of making a distinguished place for himself in a brilliant capital and of discharging his duties as Minister with care and precision.

Mr. Whitlock himself has said that when he accepted the appointment to Brussels he did so with the hope of spending his term in adequately representing his country and in making a quiet and thorough study of European history and languages. But he was to play a different rôle.

In his own complete record of "Belgium 1914-1918" he has given in most conscientious detail the complete story of his experience from the outbreak of the war until the armistice. It is and will remain one of the most valuable journals of the war.

Yet there is another story of Mr. Whitlock's service which he could not tell himself. In the published letters of Walter H. Page there is the following paragraph contained in a letter to Col. E. M. House written in the first turbulent days at London. Here Mr. Page is describing the magnificent manner in which various Americans rallied to the aid of the thousands of their countrymen who found themselves stranded in the English capital. "These," he says, referring to the volunteer helpers, "are the saving class of people to whom life becomes a bore unless they can help somebody. There's just such a fellow in Brussels—you may have heard of him, for his name is Whitlock. Stories of his showing himself a man come out of that closed-up city every week. To a really big man, it doesn't matter whether his post is a little post, but if I were President, I'd give Whitlock a big post." However, the big post was there and in Whitlock's hands it became a bigger post with every passing day.

There was a certain army officer who was dispatched to Brussels several weeks after the armistice on an important mission for the Conference at Paris. This young man, a New Yorker, went to Brussels with an odd idea of the Minister. He confessed that from what he had read in the newspapers of the Minister he expected to find a raw-boned Hoosier, practicing a sturdy but somewhat middle-western diplomacy. He has said that he would never recover from the shock of meeting a charming and

delightful diplomatist a man of deep culture speaking French of such brilliance and polish as to put to shame his own French, learned from the cradle.

This same young man learned a great deal about the Minister. Together they walked the Avenue Louise of a morning and talked of books and writers and people. A mutual enthusiasm for "The Shropshire Lad" brought them into close and happy touch. He later remarked his surprise that so quiet and retiring and studious a personality could have accomplished with such force of action and character the courageous acts which are the record of Mr. Whitlock's war service in Belgium.

Mr. Whitlock retired from office with all the honor that Belgium can pay to him. He is the close friend and confidant of the King and Queen. He has received the highest honors of the nation. He gained through tact and determination the respect and admiration of the invading Germans. Yet, probably he will retain, as one of the happiest memories of his service, the adoring respect and almost veneration in which he is held by the mass of Belgians whose homes he tried to protect while they were in exile and whose lives he tried to support and save during the three years that he spent in the beleaguered capital.

Mr. Whitlock's career prior to his appointment to Brussels was by no means national. He was known as the author of a number of pleasant but by no means notable novels and as having ruled the city of Toledo, Ohio, during two exciting and noteworthy terms.

Like so many prominent Americans, the prelude to his career was spent in a newspaper office. His education was gained in the public schools and his first work was as a reporter on a Toledo newspaper during the years of 1887-90. Three more years were spent in newspaper work in Chicago, where he was a political correspondent on the staff of the Chicago Herald. He then applied himself to the study of law and entered the office of John M. Palmer in Springfield, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and took up his practice in Toledo in that year.

In 1905 Mr. Whitlock stepped definitely out of private life and into the political ring in a sensational mayoral campaign in Toledo which attracted nation-wide attention. With four other candidates already in the ring, Mr. Whitlock headed an independent ticket, pledged to certain highly necessary reforms. In the fight that followed the old-line Toledo politicians left no stone unturned to defeat the independent candidate. Mr. Whitlock went in to victory on his own record and the pledges of his supporters, and there followed four years of practical reform government that added a remarkable page to the annals of American municipal government. When the two years were completed, Mr. Whitlock again ran for office under conditions practically similar to his first campaign. He was again elected, as he was in 1909 and 1911. He declined re-nomination in 1913 and on December 2 of that year he was appointed Minister to Belgium by President Wilson.

No summary of Mr. Whitlock's career would be complete without some mention of Mrs. Whitlock. She was Miss Ella Brainerd of Springfield, Illinois, and they were married in Springfield on June 8, 1895. Mrs. Whitlock is distinctly one of Mr. Whitlock's most excellent reasons for success. Her position as chaperone of the American Legation and Ministry at Brussels has been a difficult one but one which she has filled with much grace and the charm of a delightful personality. Possessed of a ready wit and an unbounded amount of common sense, she was able throughout the trying days of the German occupation to be of the greatest assistance to the Minister as well as doing much in the interests of Americans in Belgium.

It was on the direct plea of King Albert, during his visit to this country, that the legation at Brussels was raised to an embassy and it was with much satisfaction that the King during his brief stay in this country was able to receive Mr. Whitlock as the first Ambassador of the United States to the Belgians.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

## Help the Horse

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Mayor has appointed a committee—without pay we hasten to observe—whose object is to procure cooperation with the Public Works Department in making joy and slippery streets safe for horses. Boston does its best in this direction, but it has an immense area to cover, and cannot cover it all in one hour or one day. We are authorized to assure private citizens that for this purpose they may lawfully place sand or clean ashes, that is, ashes unmix with garbage, on the street in front of their premises; and we beg that they will do so. We appeal especially to owners or occupants of large buildings, such as banks, churches, stores, hotels, public halls, office buildings, factories and warehouses; but we appeal also to the individual householder. If there is a bad spot in front of your premises roll out a barrel of ashes, or carry out a hod, and cover the dangerous place. We employ one paid inspector, and should be glad to receive volunteer assistance. Our office is at 161 High Street, Room 10. Our telephone is Main, 739.

(Signed)  
HENRY C. MERRILL, Chairman,  
H. G. BIRD, Secretary,  
Boston Workhorse Relief Association,  
Boston, January 3, 1922.

## ODD SURVIVALS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not easy to abolish things in England; and those people who wish to sweep the old away and to replace with the new are not so many as the casual observer might suppose. That is why England is so interesting a country for the tourist. Side by side with modern developments survive things and customs of an immemorial age; so old that an ancient legal phrase has it, "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

Why and when certain ancient surviving customs originated is a problem. None can, for example, give a certain date of origin, or the reason, for a curious observance that takes place annually beside the road on Dunsmore Heath, near Dunchurch in Warwickshire, at the eccentric hour of daybreak on November 11. At that time there assembles a party at the mound called "Knightlow Cross"; a gathering consisting of the Steward of the Manor of Knightlow and the tenants of that property, for many years past belonging to the Duke of Beaufort. Into the hollow of a stone on this mound, which was once the base of a wayside cross, the tenants of lands in some twenty-eight wayside villages pay sums ranging from one penny to two shillings and three-pence halfpenny each. The forfeit for nonpayment is either one pound for each penny, or a white bull with pink nose and ears. The adjacent village of Ryton is exempt. The steward only checks these payments. This tribute is called "wroth money," and is supposed to be payment for the privilege of grazing cattle and swine in the forests which once overpread this region. No one has ever been known to omit this payment, so the question of whether the penalty could or could not be legally enforced has not been put to the proof. The tenants after this ceremony are entertained to breakfast at a local hotel, at the expense of the Duke, who thus finds this annual occasion a charge, rather than a source of revenue; for the sum-total of these tributes is only nine shillings and three-pence halfpenny.

Few but the more interested people of the locality ever see this observance; and fewer are those that take part in the old "King's Rent Hole" custom, near Llanbister, in North Wales. It is too remote a situation and too awkward a time of the year for strangers to witness. From remote times, on a bleak hillside, a company of the resident householders in the King's manor of Meleyndd have assembled on each recurring Hilary Monday, January or February, to elect a "Collector of the King's Rent" for the next 12 months. From every holding a small rent is due: the total amounting to £19 18s. 7d. A hole is cut, with an approach trench. The hole itself is oval, about 80 inches diameter and from 20 to 60 inches deep. The trench is 9 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 1 foot deep. At the approach of noon that resident who proposes to become Collector for the year walks into the hole by way of this trench, reciting the ancient formula, "I have come here to take His Majesty the King's rent for one year, the year — at — on all married couples, half-price on single occupiers and widows, and on all blacks, the

to the satisfaction of that official, who now wears a lighter article, modeled on the style of hat worn by a yeoman of the guard and the Tower of London warders. The old hat weighs seven pounds and is decorated with fleure-de-lays. Old it is, dating from the time of James I, but it is a novelty compared with the original, which was a cap of maintenance, given, together with a sword of honor, by Henry VII, in recognition of the city's loyalty and its stand against the rebels of Perkin Warbeck rising, in 1497.

The sword itself is a massive affair, with elaborately decorated sheath. A crown was added to it in the reign of James I and a guinea of that period was let into theommel.

Town Watch. Historically, the "Wakeman" is the chief magistrate of Ripon, but in the reign of James the First, when Ripon first became incorporated, he was styled "Mayor," and the title "Wakeman" was transferred to the hornblower. The horn is displayed in the old arms of Ripon, together with the motto "Except the Lord watcheth the city, the Wakeman waketh in vain."

The Exeter sword bearer still officially precedes the Mayor and corporation on state occasions, but his ancient hat is now preserved in the museum of the Guildhall; much



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Wakeman of Ripon

to the satisfaction of that official, who now wears a lighter article, modeled on the style of hat worn by a yeoman of the guard and the Tower of London warders. The old hat weighs seven pounds and is decorated with fleure-de-lays. Old it is, dating from the time of James I, but it is a novelty compared with the original, which was a cap of maintenance, given, together with a sword of honor, by Henry VII, in recognition of the city's loyalty and its stand against the rebels of Perkin Warbeck rising, in 1497.

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## REFLECTIONS IN A TOY SHOP

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

No extreme radical, if newspaper precedent is to be followed, should spend his spare time in work less inimical to the best interests of organized society than sewing, knitting, constructing or, however it is done, manufacturing bombs in the secret spaces of some secluded East Side cellar. But your radical, supposedly dissatisfied with everything else, probably could not rest content with any conception of his habits which would consign him, on his holiday afternoons, to the rut of things expected of him, even for the sake of putting a few more bombs on the market. That may account for my coming across, in the toy shop, two communistic chieftains who had just concluded a convention of their clans. This convention had closed with the familiar exclamations of words, such as soviet, Bolshevik, revolutionary, and with admonition as to the necessity of transacting the mighty work of reorganizing the Government of the United States. This work, indeed, lay just ahead. And yet here, the next day, were a pair of the mightiest workers actually loading away the afternoon handling dolls, to make sure that the waxen eyes would close in peacefully peaceful sleep, before purchasing them for the children back home. You never can depend upon your radical to do the expected. He is likely to have children and to care for them just as you care for yours.

Swinging down an aisle of the same shop, his ministerial black hat low over his eyes, his hands clasped behind his long-tailed coat, I also saw the wonderful French organist who had just finished his final concert on that store's mighty new organ. I call him wonderful, well knowing the frequent sophomoric misuse of that wonderful word. For three hours the arms and fingers, legs and feet of this man had traveled with accurate facility over the wide ranges of four manuals, countless stops and a bewildering alignment of pedals. For three hours he had thus reflected the ocean of harmonious sound which surged within his thought, and the waves of it had flowed softly over hundreds of people, washing away the little discords of the day's duties. I submit that Marcel Dupré, by his every number on the Wanamaker organ, deserved the wonder he has inspired. And yet here he was, smiling his way among the toys, like any common Communist, or much more common newspaper man!

I know Dupré is wonderful, too, because I watched his feet. I learned enough organ once to worry through two Sunday services on three manuals of keys, eight rows of stops and altogether too many pedals. The offertory accompaniment to the choir was unusual in that my feet failed to synchronize nicely with the comparatively simple diaphanous of "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." The left



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A bidder in the hole

occupier living inside the manor; and full price on all occupiers residing outside the manor." He then stands bareheaded in the hole. If another candidate is prepared to collect this poll tax at a lower rate, he follows in the like way. All bidding ceases at the hour of noon. The elected Collector is then required to find four sureties among residents within the manor. These, with another as "King's Witness," stand together in the "Rent Hole," and the four sureties, clasping each other by the wrist, agree to go bail that the amount of £19 18s. 7d. shall duly be paid by the Collector to the Official Receiver of Crown Rents. The "King's Witness" then places his right hand on the top of the other right hands, and his left hand beneath, and the ceremony is complete.

The survivals that most tourists happen upon are chiefly concerned with old-world appearances. Still as in the times of the early Britons, the Welsh use coracles on their rivers, just as described by Julius Caesar. These are oddly shaped boats, made of wickerwork or strips of wood, covered with hide; but now more generally with tarred canvas. They are built to carry one person only, who sits midway, and, using but one paddle, yet manages to steer a sure and certain course.

Old municipal corporations are occasionally to be found keeping up antique customs. To this time the Wakeman at the cathedral city of Ripon, in Yorkshire, every night parades the streets in uniform with an ancient horn on which he blows three blasts in front of the Mayor's residence at 9 o'clock, and a further three at the Market Cross. This once marked the nightly meeting of the

was especially obstreperous. I followed studiously the fingering, or footing, marked on the music for the pedaling, but there came an uncomfortable time when my left foot, having correctly caressed an upper G, made clumsy way for my pursuing right, in search of an upper B, by jamming back into my right shin with such force that the same right, attempting to leap over the left and so take its B objective unaware, shot the right knee against the wooden, hard wooden, foundation of the lower manual. The right promptly recoiled with force sufficient to drive the left almost flat, sideways, against a mess of notes that were neither solemn, sweet, nor thoughtful. I never played the organ again. And yet Dupré's feet were like slipper shuttles gliding easily and with great assurance among the intricate details of a beautiful pattern. He was, as I have said, wonderful.

It had not occurred to me before that there might be any significance in the fact that it was my left foot that made things so inharmonious for me that I thought I had to stop even trying to play the organ. In politics, some one may say, the Left may by unexpected onslaught drive the Right to seek the desired end by methods destructive of harmony. But all this means less to me now than it would have meant before I saw my Communist friends buying toys.

## Peking's New Journal

An interesting venture in the newspaper world is the publication in Peking by Chinese editors of an English-language daily solely for student circulation. When the paper had been issued for only one week its paid circulation already exceeded 1300, a tremendous figure for Peking and one that compares well with that of any other paper published in English anywhere in the Orient. It is the best possible medium for reaching the students of China and its publication in English, which the editor declares "is fast becoming the universal means of expression," is particularly indicative of the influence of foreign and especially American civilization on the coming leaders of China.

The students of this country, who are largely concentrated in Peking, are becoming more and more of a factor in Chinese affairs and largely determine the direction of the Republic's future development. This new paper called the Peking Express, is adapted to their use and its aim is to promote the reading and understanding of English of which, again, to quote the opening editorial, "Good knowledge is necessary to the student if he is to penetrate the mysteries of western science." It is entirely independent and very progressive in tone and has so far proved to be very popular among the student class, so popular that although every student is not a subscriber, it can safely be said that every Chinese student in Peking sees and reads the Express.

Its special appeal to students of English and the reason for its wide circulation in a field untouched by any other English-language paper, are found in two facts. The first is the reasonableness of its subscription rates and the second is that it is written in simple English with Chinese annotations. In addition to news, foreign and Chinese, it runs translations of Chinese stories and pertinent articles by leading Chinese educators and scholars.

It was started in response to a very definite demand and reaches a class of readers completely untouched by any other periodical foreign in its tone and point of view. A rather unique experiment, it gives every promise of success with the possibilities of exerting incalculable influence on young China, and on the future life of the Chinese Republic through the instrumentality of the present student class.



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## LIGHTS O' LONDON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

London has traveled a long way from the time when the houses were lit up or all dark nights—on every night between the second night after full moon and the seventh night after each new moon—by means of candles. Candles? Yes! Every householder was required to hang out a candle, in a "lanthorn," and to keep it burning from 6 o'clock till 11 each evening, and if he failed in his duty he was subject to the penalty of 1s. After 11 o'clock London was in darkness.

London is light now, but not light enough, mainly because it suffers from a diversity of illuminants. At a recent congress an expert pointed out that there were seven methods of lighting the main thoroughfares from Whitechapel to Bayswater, and that sometimes several methods were found in one street. Another critic complained of Oxford Street, which to the eyes of the average Londoner, is the perfection of night turned into day. Not so, said the critic. "Oxford Street, with its powerful arc lamps on tall poles, down the center of the road, is an illustration of spectacular lighting. There is more glare and no illumination in the real sense. It is all right when you get accustomed to it, but it is a danger to drivers who have to pass through it into one or other of the adjoining squares, which are adequately lit by small units."

Yet London has progressed. The candle system, which operated only from Michaelmas to Lady Day, gave way to a contract system, by which the contractors paid £600 a year to the city for the privilege of collecting 6s. a year from every householder who did not choose to put up his own "lanthorn." The system was a lax one, and it is computed that on 247 nights a year London was lightless.

It was in 1736 that the horn "lanthorn" disappeared from the houses, and about 5000 oil lamps were installed, but these gave only a feeble flicker, and the "link-boy" was still necessary to lead the way through the murky darkness. One may still see, outside Gwydir House, the extinguisher into which he thrust his flaming torch. The introduction of gas worked a wonderful revolution. After gas, electricity, and now, it would appear, there's confusion, and London as a whole is far from sharing the wonderment of the foreign ambassador who, approaching the city by night, thought it was illuminated in his honor.



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ALIGNMENT FIXED  
IN NEWBERRY CASE

Progressive Republicans in the Senate, headed by Mr. Borah and Mr. Kenyon, seek to offset any effect of defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—From now until the day of the final vote on the motion to unseat him, opposition senators intend to direct a steady fire at the campaign record of Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, in the hope of turning the tide that is apparently drifting gradually in his favor.

Led by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who, with William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, is making the fight to unseat Mr. Newberry on behalf of a handful of the Progressive Republican element in the Senate, the Michigan Senator was subjected to a scathing line of attack during five hours of debate yesterday afternoon. Having made his statement to the Senate, Mr. Newberry again is seeking the seclusion of his private office, and it is doubtful if he will reappear in the Senate until the day of the final vote, which will not be before the end of the present week.

Forecasts of the vote count for naught, though Democratic senators admit they are short several votes of the necessary majority to deprive Mr. Newberry of his seat in the Senate, which Senator Borah declared yesterday in a carefully prepared and logical argument, is "tainted with corruption." Republican leaders are claiming anywhere from one to eight or nine votes in favor of seating him, and one of the most conservative polls estimates the vote at 49 to 46, with Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, probably absent. George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania was sworn in as a Senator to succeed Boies Penrose, and it is certain that his first vote will be cast for Senator Newberry.

## Democrats Are Heard

Following Senator Borah, the other speakers during the day were all Democratic opponents of the Michigan Senator, Thomas J. Walsh of Montana; Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas; Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, and William E. King of Utah.

The powerful force of Mr. Borah's argument, and the unquestioned honesty of his convictions, gave new life to the opposition. Senator Borah joined with certain other Progressive Republicans in refusing to accept Mr. Newberry's explanation that he was not responsible for the expenditure of \$195,000 by his friends and members of his family in his behalf. Charging that the election of Senator Newberry was tainted by corruption, and that his honesty was open to suspicion, Mr. Borah made it clear that he was "vastly more concerned with the principle involved in the sacredness and purity of the primary and the ballot box than in the mere question as to who is to sit here as the junior Senator from Michigan."

"We shall open the doors of the Senate to unlimited and undefined corruption," declared Senator Borah, "if we permit a man's family, friends and agents to control his election as a Senator while he is absent from his State or while he is touring Europe or sojourning in Florida or New York City."

## Senator Borah's Platform

Declaring that Senator Newberry should be made to shoulder the responsibility for the expenditures in his campaign, like any other candidate for office, Mr. Borah summarized as follows the conclusions which will cause him to vote to oust the Michigan Senator:

- "1. That the primary is a part of the election process, and the improper use of money in the primary has the same invalidating effect upon the election as the use of money at an election."
- "2. That the amount expended at this election was such as to show that it was intended to and did corruptly affect the results of the primary."
- "3. That no man can be the beneficiary of a corrupt election when such corruption was in his behalf, whether he personally participated in the corrupt methods or not."
- "4. That the committee which expended this money was Newberry's committee. If not actually selected by him, it was accepted by him, and he cooperated with it, so that the committee's acts became his acts."
- "5. That Newberry had such knowledge of the expenditure of the money and the doings of the committee as to charge him with responsibility for whatever the committee did."
- "6. That the state law was repeatedly violated."
- "7. That the federal law, not yet declared unconstitutional, was violated."
- "8. That the election being tainted with corruption and controlled through the use of money, the same is void and the seat occupied by the sitting member should be declared vacant."
- "9. That Newberry knew that money was being expended in securing his election, and that he was kept familiar with the details of his campaign management by his paid agents in an uncontroverted and indisputable question of this whole controversy."

"Great issues are at stake, great political questions are pushed into the background, and questions and issues upon which the people might be organized and won, and men come more and more to rely upon the power of money to secure political honors. The pre-convention campaign for President last year, in part, at least, was nothing but a coarse, venal, brutal attempt to hand over the nomination without expense," it was said, to the

nominee. How are we to put an end to it?"

A slur upon Mr. Newberry's military record was cast by Senator Walsh, who called attention to the fact that "the only scandal that arose in the Navy during the world war was uncovered in the New York office, which Newberry, then a lieutenant-commander, was in charge of." Without going into details, Mr. Walsh said: "It is a fact that there is on file at the Navy Department a report mildly censuring Newberry for not having been more keenly alert with respect to the assignments to naval duties made under his direction."

A sharp tilt between Senator Ashurst and Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, chairman of the special Senate investigating committee, occurred when the Arizona member demanded to know why the bank records and expense accounts of the campaign had not been produced before the committee that investigated the Henry Ford charges.

A retort by Senator Spencer, that these records had been "lost," prompted Senator King to "challenge the accuracy of the Senator's statement." Mr. King held his ground, charging that the records of money expenditures had been "deliberately destroyed," and that the Republican members of the committee knew it. "That statement is absolutely disputed," replied Senator Spencer.

## Mr. Newberry's Defense

Editorial Views Expressive of Need of Purity of National Elections

The following extracts from the editorial columns of representative newspapers in the eastern cities of the United States indicate the estimate placed upon the defense interposed by Senator T. H. Newberry of Michigan in his speech in the Senate on Monday:

## New York Evening Post

Even if every dollar spent in the Michigan senatorial primaries of 1918 was spent in accordance with law, the mere amount so spent was an indictment. No man can enter the Senate now with the record of having benefited by the expenditure of \$100,000 or \$200,000 in his campaign and wear an unspotted toga. The lavish use of money in primaries is the heaviest blow which can be struck at the very idea of primaries. We abandoned the indirect election of senators after a thorough trial in no small part because it favored candidates with money behind them. How much better is direct election if the prize is still to go to the man with the biggest barrel? Mr. Newberry should have met the charge of illegal expenditures by announcing that he did not care to occupy a tainted seat and appealing to the Republican voters of Michigan for an unquestionable title. Defeat upon such a basis would be preferable to his present victory. At one stroke Mr. Newberry would have vindicated himself and elevated the plane of our political procedure. His action would have done more to make huge expenditures in elections impossible than any other single step. He did not choose to follow this course. His friends count a narrow majority for him at most. Even if he wins he remains under a cloud.

## The World (New York)

The Federal District Court sentenced Mr. Newberry to two years' imprisonment. The Supreme Court, in a five-to-four division, held the Corrupt Practices Act unconstitutional, thus releasing Mr. Newberry from penalty. But it also reminded the Senate sharply that, as it is judge of the qualifications of its own members, "the National Government is not without power to protect itself against corruption, fraud or other malign influences." That power the Senate has now to use in the scrutiny of the nation. Accepting Mr. Newberry's plea, it must answer this question: May a man's family and friends buy him a seat in the Senate at public vendue, and will the Senate accept as satisfactory such "qualification" of a member of that distinguished body?

## The Boston Herald

What is the ground for the present move against him? Essentially he is charged with buying a seat in the Senate. The trial at Grand Rapids and the committee hearings have revealed that a large sum of money was expended to secure his nomination. Was the money expended legitimately? Does the expenditure of a sum admitted yesterday on the floor of the Senate to be almost \$200,000, and declared to have been at least \$263,000 according to the evidence at the trial—does that require that the Senate, in its constitutional prerogative of passing judgment on "the election qualifications and returns" of its members, shall oust him from the seat which nominally at least he has filled for three years?

The record contains many ugly pages. The treasurer of the campaign committee certified that the headquarters expenses were \$1500; the trial brought out that the headquarters pay roll ran to \$33,500. The Newberry of a Grand Rapids newspaper called Mr. Newberry's attention by letter to the charges freely made as to lavish and pernicious use of money in the campaign. The candidate in reply thanked the editor, "concurring" in his views, said "I have not paid nor am I obligated to anything" in the primary; he then wrote the Detroit headquarters: "I am enclosing a copy of my non-commitment reply to the Grand Rapids people, which covers the situation in a rather flimsy manner." After the

primary, vouchers, checks, documents soon disappeared.

Now what does Mr. Newberry say? In essence, his statement is, "I did not know about it."

There is the situation. The Senate faces an ugly dilemma. Mr. Newberry's vote gave the Republicans a majority of one in March, 1919, and they therefore organized the Senate. Now the Senate must vote on this member's qualifications. Said the Supreme Court when passing upon the law under which Mr. Newberry was convicted: "The Senate is not without the power to protect itself against corruption, fraud, or other malign influences." Did Mr. Newberry buy his seat, indirectly if not by personal payment? Does he owe his seat to "corruption" or "malign influences"? Is "I did not know" a sufficient defense? All these questions are involved. The public, without reference to partisan prejudice, cannot but feel that such a campaign as that of August, 1918, in Michigan, is a peril to Republican institutions, no matter who runs the campaign or pays the bills.

## Washington Daily News

There isn't much more to be said concerning the case of Truman Newberry. The futility of his defense is scarce worth words here. The courts of his own State found him guilty. The Supreme Court of the United States—voting 5 to 4—held the law under which he was convicted to be unconstitutional, but it pointed out that the Senate could protect itself and the people against the consequences of Newberry's wrong-doing.

For those who propose to seize upon Newberry's "I did not know" defense as an excuse for seating him, we have only this to say: "Go back through your Congressional Directory to the list of senators who were serving when Senator Lorimer's case was decided. Take the names of those who voted for Lorimer, and check them against those who came back after the following election. Note the missing names. Decide then how many Senate votes the majority party can afford to lose and then—let your conscience be your guide."

ANTI-LYNCHING  
CAMPAIGN REVIEWED  
FOR PAST 10 YEARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In its 10-year fight against lynching, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has spent \$33,328.56 and has held 2000 public meetings, attended by more than 3,000,000 persons, according to the twelfth annual report of the organization. Prevention of a number of proposed extrajudicial killings of Negroes from northern to southern states, on the ground that they would have been lynched or not given fair trials if returned, is also reported.

It is shown further that two states, West Virginia and Minnesota, have enacted laws against lynching. The Minnesota law, according to the association, makes recoverable from a county in which lynching occurs the sum of \$7500 and renders officers who permit the lynching of prisoners liable to removal by the governor of the state.

CREDIT MEN INDORSE  
PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Expressing its gratitude for the success attending the Conference on Limitation of Armaments, the Administrative Committee of the National Association of Credit Men strongly indorses the proposal of President Harding for an annual renewal of the meetings to discuss international affairs, in its annual statement made public recently.

"Every American citizen should regard this epochal conference with feelings of pride and responsibility for the encouragement of such international relations as will dispel all suspicions and bring the nations of the earth together for the advancement of human welfare and happiness," says the committee.

In credit matters, the strongest feature of the year was the tendency toward cooperation by financial and merchandise creditors in handling the difficult situations that arose as a result of the general financial condition of the United States and other countries. Cooperation was effected, not for their own benefit alone, but for the restoration of debtors, whose inability to meet obligations might otherwise have been of an appalling character. This had not only an economic value but a spiritual value, according to the statement, and justified the stand of the organization for cooperation, which had been its controlling note since its foundation.

The committee expressed its appreciation of the work of the Hoover committee on Russian Famine Relief, and urged members of the organization to support it, believing that its undertakings would bring Russia back to a new order based on sound and tried economic principles.

RESERVE BANKING  
SYSTEM DEFENDED

Governor Harding Declares the Banks Aid No Special Class and Saved the Country From a Financial Panic in 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"During the period of deflation, credits and loans from federal reserve banks to banks in agricultural sections of the United States were many times greater than those to banks in manufacturing centers," said W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, before the New York Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday, in defending the board from recent attacks made on it as an alleged "annex to Wall Street."

Mr. Harding said the general lack of knowledge of the real functions of the board gave opportunity for studied efforts to confuse the issues and create false and harmful impressions.

## Banks Nearly Independent

Those blaming the board, for failure to control development of the reserve banks had been the strongest opponents to a centralized bank of issue when the act was adopted in 1913. The principal reasons for the present system were first, the American system of banking, and second, the large territory to be covered, both as to area and diversity of interests. Therefore, instead of one bank there were 12, each with its own group of stockholders, consisting of the banks of the district included in the section. Each bank was independent in policy and operation, under control of its own stockholders. The Federal Reserve Board was simply a supervisory body, without power to loan or to regulate loans, except to fix the classes on which they could be made.

The banks were not authorized to make their own loans, that function resting on the stockholding banks, to which the reserve bank responded by rehypothecation when requested. The question of currency depended on the amount of such demand from the member banks, as the federal reserve notes were issued against the assets placed in the hands of each bank by its stockholders, which were in turn pledged against the currency issued to it.

The greatest issue, Mr. Harding said, was in November, 1920, the peak of post-war expansion, and it amounted to about \$3,400,000,000, at the same time when the loans made by the various banks reached their greatest expansion. Then as the loans were paid off, this great volume of currency gradually diminished, and was now much lower. But this elasticity acted as a cushion or shock absorber and saved the country from the panic which had always come at similar times in the past. The federal reserve system could not prevent the post-war expansion, but checked it, so that during the year past, in spite of the reduction of rates by all the federal reserve banks there had been constant reduction of loans, and the currency had flowed back to the local agent of the board.

## Cheaper Exchange

Another important feature was the freer, cheaper means of exchange, through establishment of the gold settlement deposit at Washington by all the federal reserve banks. During the past year, total cost of the \$95,000,000 exchange between the various parts of the country had been \$250,000, involving no transport of actual cash, while the expense of such exchange prior to the system would have been \$95,000,000.

"The Federal Board has never declined a single application for federal reserve notes, nor prevented in any way rediscount between different federal reserve banks," he said. "Efforts have been made to tell the agricultural interests that the board is hostile toward them. Nothing could be more false. But I do think that we should stand against any legislation designed to help one class at the expense of another. Prosperity of one section or one class is involved in every other. Agriculture cannot prosper unless the railroads prosper, neither can manufacturing interests prosper without easy supply of raw materials. Our common interest should cause us to stand against any legislation not designed to give a square deal to all for our common good."

## Hardship on Farmers

"When reaction came, agriculture suffered a serious blow, but all have had losses, and this will continue until adjustments are made more uniform. Agriculture produces raw materials and is a seasonal industry. When the farmer has once planted, he must go on regardless of market conditions. During 1919, he was misled by the wave of over-speculation, from the optimism of the post-war boom. The arguments for over-production were plausible."

"But prices of raw materials fell off, with greater suddenness than ever. Yet the United States passed through it more readily than ever, because of the flexibility of the banking system."

"There are four things in the way of a return to normal conditions, and these are tied up in the problem of taxation. These are, extravagance in the levy of taxes; cost of transportation; high rents and high fuel prices. High taxes involve high wages, high material cost, and hence high building cost. These also affect fuel cost, and these factors cause high transportation cost."

"But the money market is another story. We have passed through the acute stage. Easy money is here. Discount rates have fallen from 7 per cent to 4½ per cent in Boston, New

York and Philadelphia and to 5 per cent in every other district except Minneapolis, where the rate is 5½ per cent. All the public has to do is to call on its own banks for additional loans, and the federal reserve banks stand ready to supply currency as needed."

ENFORCEMENT LAW  
FOR TOWNS URGED

Drys to Push Fight in New York Against Medicinal Beer by Means of Three Bills Aimed to Get Local Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The three bills to be pushed by the dry forces in this Legislature are the answer to the intention of the liquor interests to seek repeal of the Mulian-Gage acts, which constitute the State Prohibition Enforcement Code.

The Anti-Saloon League has announced its refusal to stand passively on the defensive while an outlaw liquor traffic attempts to break through with beer. The league is ready to meet the beer issue any time it is forced by the wets.

The bills include one to prohibit medicinal beer, as is done by the recent act supplementing the Volstead Act. Most of the states have such measures. New York for 24 years had a law permitting towns to prohibit the sale of any kind of liquor, even on physicians' prescription. Some 600 towns, about two-thirds of the total, prohibited beer as medicine and the first and only time that cities voted under the city local option law, passed just prior to national prohibition, 19 cities, one-third of the total, so voted.

The purpose of the league had not been to ask this Legislature to assume any further enforcement responsibility at present, but merely to give the people an opportunity to go on record in an effective official way for enforcement in those cities where the liquor interests assert that enforcement legislation was forced on them from Washington and Albany. But if the wets attempt to press their beer, or to repeal legislation, the league will advise the people to press the full supplemental enforcement legislation program, which will include not only technical changes, to make the state code measure fully up to the federal code, but such other measures as a law defining "misconduct in office," which will make it possible for the people of any political unit to get rid of any official elected by them who by his official acts or by failure to act becomes a de facto accessory of liquor criminals.

The enabling bills were designed by the Anti-Saloon League as the answer in advance to the anticipated wet attempt to convince the public that state enforcement has been a failure. The drys hold that there can be no tenable reason why a city, village or town that wants to help enforcement of state and national law at its own expense should not be permitted to do so. The drys anticipated the difference of opinion among the liquor interests, some of whom realize that after their clamor for a referendum they cannot with good grace continue to run away from enforcement as a local issue, as they did from a direct referendum on the enactment of prohibition through city and residential district local option.

## TOURIST GROUNDS SUCCESSFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—Portland's municipal auto camping grounds have a record of successful activity after the first season. Registrations show that a total of 6518 automobiles or approximately 26,072 persons made camp in the park. The visitors represented 44 states and two foreign countries.

## NEW SENATOR TAKES OATH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—George Wharton Pepper took the oath of office yesterday as a United States Senator from Pennsylvania, succeeding Boies Penrose. The oath was administered by the Vice-President.

CEMENT SUIT MAY  
BRING PRICE CUT

Practical Monopoly Alleged in Rocky Mountain Region, and Attorney-General Orders Large Holding Company Sued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In an effort to restore competitive conditions in the cement industry of the United States, a suit against the Cement Securities Company of Colorado under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, was ordered yesterday by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General. The case was characterized by Mr. Daugherty, as "one of the most flagrant instances of combination in restraint of trade yet uncovered," and it is expected that it will affect the cement industry not only in the Rocky Mountain region, which is directly affected by the monopoly, but throughout the country. The methods of the company in question, it was pointed out, are in direct violation of the law.

The Cement Securities Company neither manufactures nor sells cement. It is strictly a holding company, and constitutes a monopoly of the type which was condemned by the Supreme Court of the United States in the so-called Northern Securities case, decided in March, 1904.

Among other things, the government charges that the real purpose for which the Cement Securities Company was organized was to eliminate competition between cement manufacturing companies in which certain of its promoters were interested; to acquire and absorb or dismantle independent mills, thereby further eliminating competition; to attain a monopoly of the Portland cement industry in the so-called Rocky Mountain states, and having obtained such a monopoly to insure its territory against invasion by potential competitors situated in the states adjoining the Rocky Mountain states.

In the cases in the cement industry heretofore instituted at New York City, Chicago and Kansas City, the defendants are charged with accomplishing their unlawful objects by the modern method of open price associations. The exchange between members of comprehensive statistical data regarding potential competitors was likewise condemned in vigorous terms by the Supreme Court in its recent decision against the Hardwood Lumber Association.

## New Tile Trust Suit

COLUMBUS, Ohio—An action seeking to dissolve the so-called tile trust, otherwise known as the Tile Manufacturers Credit Association, was filed in the Federal District Court yesterday by District Attorney J. R. Clark on direction of Attorney-General Daugherty. The action is brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and names as defendants 37 firms and officials in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New Jersey, New York, Kentucky, Indiana and Massachusetts.

The government charges that the Tile Manufacturers Credit Association maintains price agreements, whereby a member certifies in writing to a commissioner at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, a list of prices which he agrees to follow; that the association prepares and distributes from the Zanesville office to members of the association a blue print price list which has been adopted and is followed by all members; that the members have established uniform trade practices which are enforced through rules and regulations of the association; that the members have agreed not to sell tile to any person or corporation that was not a dealer or contractor in tile as defined by them.

NEWSPAPERS FIGHT  
RESTRICTION PLANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newspapers opposed to the anti-gambling legislation proposed in a rider to the postal bill, which has

passed the Senate, and in a bill introduced by Senator Sterling, Republican, South Dakota, were represented at hearings yesterday before a Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee.

Senator Stanley, Democrat, Kentucky, introducing the press representatives, asserted that the legislation was designed "not to prevent racing but to limit the freedom of speech by placing arbitrary restrictions not upon tracks but upon the press."

If the bill became a law, he said, a schoolboy at college who wrote his mother that his room mate had bet 5 cents on a football game could be sent to the penitentiary for five years and fined \$5000.

TRANSVAAL MINERS  
HAVE CEASED WORK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Tuesday)—The strike on The Rand began last night. The mines will retain 300,000 natives for one week, paying and feeding them, and will subsequently begin repatriating them at the rate of 5000 weekly. Very large police forces are on The Rand, and these will, if necessary, be supplemented by the defense force. A very large percentage of the skilled underground workers are on strike, are Dutch Nationalists, and some uncertainty is felt regarding the attitude of a large section of the police should violence occur. The young country-bred Dutch policemen have much in common with the workers, and they would be unwilling to carry out drastic measures against friends or relatives.

The present struggle is an economic one, combined with the question of racial equality. The cost of producing gold now exceeds its value. To reduce mining costs, the mine owners consider wages must come down, and, if possible, colored workmen be permitted to engage in skilled tasks, which are at present the close preserve of white workers. A native is even precluded from sharpening drills.

COUNCIL OF LEAGUE  
CONVENES AT GENEVA


GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—

(By The Associated Press)—The Council of the League of Nations convened here today, the second anniversary of its legal existence, under the presidency of Paul Hymans of Belgium.

Several matters of routine nature were on the program, among them being the question of the status of Vilna, Banja and Upper Silesia. The Council also probably will take up certain points concerning mandates in Africa and in the Pacific as well as the security of Christians in Cilicia and the Russian famine crisis.

The delegates to the Council meeting are: Cecil B. Harmsworth, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, representing Great Britain; Gabriel Hanotaux, France; The Marquis Imperiali, Italy; Viscount Ishii, Japan; Tang Tsai-Fan, China; Dr. Gaston de Cunha, Brazil; and Count Quinones de Leon, Spain.

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## WHEN PARLIAMENT APPROVED TREATY

Leaders' Stirring Addresses Went Far Toward Enlisting British House of Commons in Support of Irish Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England.—The features of the second and third days of the debate on the address in reply to the King's speech were the moving of the amendment to the address, and the speech of Mr. Bonar Law in favor of the Irish agreement. The latter speech Mr. Henderson described as one of the best contributions to a debate he had listened to in the course of his 18 years' experience of the House, and Mr. Chamberlain referred to it as "more than a speech—a great act of statesmanship and wisdom."  
Mr. Asquith, who opened the debate on the second day, took up the challenge issued by the Prime Minister on the previous day in a good tempered duel. While he agreed that dominion status could not be defined with mathematical precision, he could not admit that he had preached dominion self-government in "vague formulae and general prescriptions." The present application of dominion status to Ireland he described as a "great act of international reconciliation"—using the term international advisedly. Dealing with the question of allowing Ireland her own military forces, he pointed out that dominion self-government, once conceded, implies that the peoples with whom the agreement is made are to be trusted to use their larger freedom, not only in their own interests but in the interests of the wider partnership of which they become voluntary members. To argue that Britain is arming potential enemies with weapons of aggression is to destroy the foundations of the agreement.

In common with Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith expressed a warning against yielding to the temptation to "fling hats in the air." Many difficulties have yet to be overcome, but Mr. Asquith reaffirmed his belief that the government had taken the right and only course toward an era of happier relations between the two peoples.

### Ground for Opposition

Colonel Gretton (Unionist) moved the amendment to the address in the following terms: "This House regrets that the proposed settlement of the government of Ireland indicated in the gracious speech from the Throne involves the surrender of the rights of the Crown in Ireland, gives power to establish an independent Irish army and navy, violates pledges given to Ulster, and fails to safeguard the rights of the loyalist population in Southern Ireland."

He thought that Parliament had been jockeyed into an agreement without full time for consideration, and he entered a protest against what he described as a "grossly unfair" endeavor to expose His Majesty to political criticism. As to the oath of allegiance, it was binding only to a commonwealth of nations which did not exist.

Mr. Wynne, who seconded the amendment, said that he desired peace as much as anyone, but the government should restore law and order first. He thought the government was on the wrong road and that they had adopted the motto: "Laugh and you cry alone." The unfortunate loyalists had been left to cry while the government laughed. If their scheme was accepted in Ireland, it would be only as an installment toward a republic. He gathered that the government had been impressed by the patriotism and loyalty of the Irish delegates. Was it wise then because of their loyalty to trust them to keep all their followers quiet? And why those barricades in Downing Street?

Winston Churchill's Attitude.  
Winston Churchill made a detailed reply to many of the attacks made on the agreement, using generally the arguments that had been advanced in its defense in both Houses. Referring to the recent period of armed conflict and reprisals he characterized it as a detestable and demoralized form of strife, under which, instead of the rebels being quelled, every week produced more fighting. Another way had now been found and an entirely new situation had been created. As an advocate of the new method, Mr. Churchill suffered serious disabilities in the House, and when he referred to Sir James Craig as the originator of the Craig-De Valera negotiations, Captain Craig intervened to correct him.

Referring to what he called Lord Carson's "brilliant, but corrosive invective," Mr. Churchill made point of the fact that while in London Lord Carson was denouncing Lord Curzon as a traitor, Mr. de Valera was at the same time in Dublin denouncing Michael Collins for a similar offense. Both were being accused because they supported a treaty which, in the eyes of the people in both countries, was determined to carry through. He was a little tired of those people who ride their respective national war horses full tilt, "shattering and splintering down the lists to the indescribable misery of the common people."

Generosity of the Strong  
Mr. Bonar Law, after thanking Mr. Asquith for his kindly reference to his return, said he thought it would be cowardly not to express an opinion on such a question. To the apparent disappointment of many of his Unionist friends, he then declared himself in favor of the agreement, though he qualified the statement somewhat by taking exception to the manner in which the proposal for a boundary commission had been advanced. In substance he did not think it very im-

portant, but at a time when one is making peace with one's enemies it would be sad to make enemies of our former friends. It was not to be expected that the present demoralization and chaos could be changed by waving a wand, but he thought that in a year or two, perhaps, the friendly feeling which exists in England toward Ireland might be reciprocated. The experiment was not without risks, but he believed the end in view to be worth those risks.

In the final stages of the debate Mr. Henderson, on behalf of the Labor Party, welcomed the treaty and the new relations it embodied. Mr. Lloyd George intervened to explain that he had not said that Southern Ireland would get Tyrone and Fermanagh. That was a matter for the boundary commission, and the character of the population and the economic and geographical conditions would be taken into account.

Mr. Chamberlain referred to the debate as one of the great historic occasions in the history of the House, and in the character of more than one of the speeches. He regretted that it had been necessary to go so far without consulting Ulster, but to have held up the agreement in its final stages for consultation would have gravely imperiled the chances of a settlement. He wound up the debate with a wise retort to those who had been talking "freely about the surrender through fear." "Sometimes people seem to be dominated by the fear of being thought to be afraid. The strong can afford to be generous."

On a division 58 voted for the amendment to the address and 401 against. The address in its original form was then agreed to.

## LATVIA NOW TRYING TO REHABILITATE ITS DAIRY FARMING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

RIGA, Latvia.—It is no use disguising the fact that the trade exhibition held here a couple of months ago has hardly realized the expectations with which it was opened. It was no doubt rather a risky experiment under the present state of affairs, but it was considered a useful advertisement and another trade fair will be held again in the spring. People are now agreed that apart from a certain turnover in agricultural machines and implements the result was quite a disappointment, and although there were a good many foreign visitors no trade connections of any real importance appear to have been established.

Pending the revival of industry and commerce, agriculture must be looked upon as one of the mainstays or the mainstay of the country, but in this connection one must not lose sight of the fact that of 100,000 farms, 15,000 were very seriously damaged and 8,000 entirely destroyed during the war and the Bolshevik invasion, and much land is still lying idle.

In spite of the somewhat unfavorable conditions prevailing during the early part of the summer the harvest of Latvia has proved very satisfactory, in some cases even exceeding the figures for 1913, and in every kind of produce far above those of 1920. The harvest is not expected to quite cover the requirements of the country, in which connection it may be stated that the population as well as the number of live stock have increased, and that some grain no doubt gets across the frontier to starving Russia where a bushel of rye will fetch fancy prices. The harvest soon showed its wholesome influence; foreign exchanges fell as did prices for most articles of food.

Serious efforts are being made to rehabilitate the country's dairy farming which suffered very seriously during the war. Prior to 1914 there were some 90 cooperative dairies in Latvia, but of these 60 at least require complete reequipment. In this connection Germany will no doubt supply the bulk of Latvia's requirements, it being very difficult for other countries to compete against the low exchange of the mark.

The number of unemployed in Latvia is exceedingly small, almost nominal in fact, only 1 per cent of the whole population; the trade unions are losing their hold on the men, who have shown their preference for work as against futile talk. Another good sign is the resolute and energetic way in which the agrarian reform is being enacted, also a blow to Communism.

COMMISSION RULE ADVOCATED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BALTIMORE, Maryland.—The frequently expressed opinion in favor of a commission form of government has crystallized in a recommendation on the part of the September grand jury for a change in the present municipal system.

## GERMAN INACTION THE NATIONS' LOSS

British Economist States That One of the Greatest Pre-War Markets Is Gone So Long as Versailles Treaty Holds Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Sir Peter Rylands as retiring president of the Federation of British Industries, in introducing the report of a special committee on German reparations, put forward certain striking proposals at a meeting of business men held recently at the Hotel Cecil. His proposals are the more remarkable in that they represent the carefully considered opinions and conclusions of a number of the leaders of British industry. The report itself, which was provisionally approved, will ultimately be laid before the Prime Minister.

There is a growing body of opinion, the report asserts, that the reparation scheme in its present form is incapable of fulfillment, and that the attempt to enforce it will lead to the collapse of Germany. The type of mind that could resort to this, "Then let her collapse," evidently does not reach in the Federation of British Industries, for the report continues to express the view that if serious trade dislocation is to be avoided, reparation payments should be spread over a much longer period than originally suggested.

The outstanding proposal in the report, however, is that in place of the present payments between governments there should be substituted claims in the shape of first preference shares on German industrial enterprise, on real property, on railways, canals, and shipping lines, and even on banks. These securities would be transferred by the governments in receipt of them, if they so desired, to individuals.

### Dual Aim of Proposals

Referring to this part of the report, Sir Peter Rylands remarked that its first object was to crystallize the indemnity in a form which would have some degree of permanency, and the second object to get rid of the necessity for a sinking fund. The general aim of those responsible for these proposals had been to find a solution which would increase the benefits of the payments, with the least possible dislocation of industry and industrial employment.

The report further proposes that there should be a considerable measure of control and direction in the character and amount of the flow of goods to meet the indemnity payments, in order to suit the needs and favor the development of allied industries. More might be done, the report suggests, by way of placing the actual restoration of the devastated areas in German hands. This work, it is considered, should be carried out not under the control of one government, but by all the Allies acting in consultation in order that the interests of all might be adequately safeguarded.

While it is true that public opinion more and more inclines toward the need of a revision of the reparation clauses and therefore would agree with the more general conclusions of the report of the Federation of British Industries, it is doubtful whether the main body of this opinion, because it springs from different motives, would agree with the particular proposals here advanced.

### How Will Economists Respond?

Speaking on the same day and under quite different circumstances as the guest of the Aldwych Club, the Lord Chancellor remarked: "There is no way of restoring and recreating that which has been destroyed other than that all who care for the orderly fabric of society should cooperate and be willing to cooperate with the citizens of any country in the world who share these purposes; and it matters nothing in the world whether that nation be federated, or recently an ally, or recently an enemy."

In one connection and another, and in one form of words or another, that is the conclusion which is being forced into the foreground wherever men try seriously and impartially to solve the riddle of declining trade. The question that remains unanswered is whether men will rise to the present opportunity of international cooperation before it is too late and the older policies have reaped their reward in economic disaster.

Writing recently on the export credit proposals of the British Government, an economist asks whether it is not already too late for so simple a remedy. He says, in effect,

since Germany can pay only through an excess of her exports over her imports, she must refuse to buy anything from abroad except absolute necessities—in other words, almost nothing that is produced in Britain. Thus Britain's largest single pre-war market has gone, and gone beyond recovery so long as the Treaty of Versailles remains in its present form. Further, in so far as Germany may succeed in paying the indemnity she can do it only by flooding the markets of eastern Europe and South America with goods produced at a cost in labor with which Britain cannot possibly compete.

Though the situation is seldom so clearly explained, that is the reading of the signs of the times that present circumstances are forcing to the consideration, if not to the acceptance, of keen business minds.

## SWISS BUDGETARY FIGURES FOR 1922

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The Swiss Federal Council has approved a message which serves as an introduction to its 1922 budget. The document is couched in somewhat pessimistic terms as regards the situation and outlook. "We are entering," it says, "upon the most difficult period of the crisis brought about by the war. Our economic life continues to ebb; unemployment increases, the fall in value of our stocks and shares, both Swiss and foreign, has eaten into the national reserves."

This state of things, it is stated, greatly complicates the conduct of national affairs. "It will be necessary," says the measure, "to apply throughout the theory of the maximum output and practice the policy of the strictest economy. The year will doubtless end with a deficit of 30,000,000 francs to which must be added excess of expenditure of 90,000,000 francs by the federal Food Office, so that the total deficit will reach 120,000,000 francs. The financial situation at the close of the year will be as follows:

|                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Deficit up to 1921.....          | 820,000,000 |
| Anticipated deficit in 1922..... | 120,000,000 |
| Grant for unemployment.....      | 30,000,000  |

"These figures," continues the message, "show the necessity of exercising the greatest economy in the federal household. This economy will be realized in the first instance by a reduction of personnel. On January 1, 1922, the total number of employees will be 68,933 against 71,627 on January 1, 1921. The general cost of administration will also be reduced by certain measures of simplification."

The message concludes: "Any increase in receipts is bound to increase the charges on the people. The creation of new indirect taxes is undesirable as tending to raise the cost of living, and as for new direct taxes this is even less desirable, as taxable property, both capital and income, has greatly diminished owing to the disastrous effects of the economic crisis. These reasons require then that the financial equilibrium of the federation shall be assured in the first place and above all by reduced expenditure."

## ONTARIO TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Drury Government has announced that it is prepared to cooperate with the municipalities in caring for their own unemployed, through no fault of their own, who are unable to secure employment. Where employment cannot be found and the municipality is prepared to take care of the men, then the province will bear one-third of the cost. The province will also bear one-third of the excess cost of undertakings started to make work for the unemployed. The province does not countenance doles, but is ready to meet one-third of the cost of providing food, fuel, clothing and shoes for unemployed married men and their families. No definite decision has yet been reached as to what the province is prepared to do for unmarried men who are out of employment. The point is made that municipalities, with very little expense, can provide shelter for unemployed unmarried men.

## REVIVING FRENCH METAL INDUSTRY

Mr. Cavallier Says France Will Have About Double Pre-War Output When Factories Are in "Good Going Order"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—One of the best known members of the metallurgical industry in France has been giving his views concerning the future of the country in this domain. At present he is noted many of the iron foundries are still not working. Some of them which were destroyed by the enemy are in course of reconstruction but when once France has the necessary equipment she will undoubtedly be in an excellent economic position provided that she can find markets for her production. The recovery of the mines and factories of Lorraine make France one of the foremost countries in the world in respect of iron and steel.

Camille Cavallier, an important industrialist, points out that before the war France produced about 5,000,000 tons of iron and steel. When the factories of Lorraine and of the Sarre are in going order, when the factories of the invaded east and north are restored, France will have about double the capacity of pre-war production. The excess production over French consumption should be 5,000,000 tons of metal.

He looked beyond the immediate chaotic years, beyond the economic crisis, for some time there will be many experiments, many fluctuations, many tentative movements in all branches of activity. But when the situation is stable, various problems will have to be considered and it is desirable to foresee the proper solutions.

### Room for Normal Development

In view of this excess production, three courses can be taken. One or more of them may indeed be taken at the same time. There is first, restriction of production; second, development of national consumption; third, extension of exportation. The French metallurgical industry has never sought permanently to restrain production, although still practicing industrial restraint, and does not dream of having recourse to this simple method of dealing with the overproduction of the new France for long. Mr. Cavallier condemns such a system as anti-national.

It is certainly possible to increase the consumption of steel and iron in France. Before the war France consumed 260 pounds of steel and iron per head of the population. In England, the figures were 530 pounds and in Germany about 600. In Belgium, the statistics show 670 pounds per head and in the United States 700 pounds. It will, therefore, be seen that there is plenty of room for normal development. Moreover France has particular need of new constructions. For seven years there have been, except for some inadequate attempts of restoration in the north, practically no houses built. Apart from the obvious reasons, there is the reason that a house containing a number of flats which used to cost 2,000,000 francs costs 8,000,000 francs or 9,000,000 francs to erect. Borrowed money has to pay 8 per cent instead of 4 per cent. It is practically impossible in these circumstances to construct, but the moment the cost of labor and materials diminishes there will be in France especially and indeed in Europe generally a tremendous renaissance of construction both public and private.

### Prospects Rosy

Were this diminution to take place immediately the effect would be extraordinary. Of course, it will take place progressively. Nevertheless, when the country does get gradually to work there will be a long period of enormous economic prosperity. Work would be abundant and productive. Obviously, the construction, the decoration, and the furnishing of these new houses will necessitate a great output of iron and steel work.

Workshops of all kinds will spring up. Electricity, which has hitherto been comparatively little used in France for lighting purposes, will be generally employed. In this period of demand great quantities of modern agricultural machines. They will demand greater comfort in their villages. Water conduits will be laid down everywhere. Local railroads will have to be developed. Roads will have to be improved and street cars placed upon them. In short, Mr. Cavallier anticipates a wonderful revival of prosperity during which the demand for iron and steel will grow considerably. He adds that the development of the colonies and their exploitation will also call for unexampled quantities of iron and steel goods.

As for the exportation of the surplus there is no doubt that attention should be paid to this possibility. Lorraine and the Sarre before the war exported freely for the benefit of Germany. There is no reason why they should not now export for the benefit of France. Already France produces more than twice as many iron tubes as she can use. Rails are already being sent abroad. If France in the old conditions could find markets in Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Scandinavia, Hungary, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Mexico and Southern America, in Asia, and in Oceania, she should be able to increase this trade. There is one foundry in France which specializes in tubes that eight years ago exported more than all the German foundries put together. There is no doubt, then, that France can export her products as acceptably. It is merely a question of organization.

Mr. Cavallier recommends the formation of vast consortiums, a general union between French metallurgical companies. Restriction Must Cease  
Thus the restriction of production must come to an end as quickly as possible, the development of French consumption will develop progressively as the coefficients of prices are reduced, and the expansion of exportation is certain. The railroad companies should reduce their charges in order to favor the iron and steel trade on which the future of France will largely depend. There are various difficulties to overcome, chiefly those of lack of man power and lack of coal. With regard to coal France can make a bargain with Germany, who has too much coal and not enough iron ore, while France has too much iron ore and not enough coal.

At least 1,000,000,000 francs worth of iron and steel can be exported in addition to the exportations of pre-war days. That will make all the difference for France between poverty and prosperity. It is, therefore, incumbent on the government and on the manufacturers to concert measures that will permit of the execution of the program that is here outlined. It is a curious paradox that while the financial situation of France sometimes appears to be hopeless, the economic position is full of the biggest promise. These promises will be realized if France shows herself capable of organization.

OFFICIALS WELCOMED AT SYRIAN CAPITAL  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
BEIRUT, Syria.—The warship Ernest Renan recently dropped anchor in the roadstead of Beirut. Mr. Franklin-Bouillon, as well as Mr. and Mme. Robert de Caix, disembarked with Mr. Carlier, the delegate who had gone to receive them in the name of the general. On board the vessel also was Colonel Mougin, deputed to collaborate with Mr. Franklin-Bouillon in the delimitation of the Turco-Syrian frontiers.

The party was received at the landing place of the Marine by the Governor of the Grand Lebanon, and a group of high officials from the High Commissariat and the Grand Lebanon. In the evening, several hours after its arrival, the Ernest Renan sailed from Beirut, having on board with Mr. Franklin-Bouillon Colonel Mougin, Colonel Petelot, Commandant Antoine, M. M. Laporte and Lepérier, all bound for Mersina, and from there for Adana.

## PROHIBITION FOR SCOTLAND IS HOPED FOR IN NEAR FUTURE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Speaking to his congregation in St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Norman Maclean gave some of his impressions on his recent visit to Canada and the United States when attending the Pan-Presbyterian Congress at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dealing with the question of drink, he remarked that in Canada and the United States there was being enacted the greatest social experiment ever made by humanity. By law Canada and the United States had made an end of the drinking saloons—they were gone forever. Criticism might be offered, but nobody ever suggested that it was possible that the saloons would ever be opened again. It always took time fully to enforce a new law; but enforcement was on the way.

The benefits of the new order were apparent, Dr. Maclean said. Poorhouses were almost empty, and jails were half empty. The most conclusive testimony to the benefits of the great experiment was borne, he said, by the captain of a great steamship. In the old days, when the saloon was at every corner and available to every freeman and sailor of his ship while in New York, he had to deal with crimes of every degree. Now he had not had to deal with a misdemeanor for over a year.

In New York, he said, not a drunkard was to be seen in the streets—a contrast to Glasgow and Edinburgh that might well fill a Scotsman with shame. When Canada and the United States had thus made their social life safe for the rising generation, Scotland could not lag behind. The time was near when Scotland also would make an end of the liquor traffic.

Speaking of the Washington Conference, Dr. Maclean said it was the same ethical passion that brought prohibition that now called for peace. The nation that entered the war last and possibly suffered least was the one most determined that there should not be another war. It was, he said, out of a feeling of uneasiness that the call to disarmament had come. What the world needed most for its security and peace, however, was to go on a pilgrimage not to Washington, but to Bethlehem and to Calvary, and there to wash its heart clean from pride and greed and covetousness and boasting. The deliverance of the world would come when men shall have learned that the path to greatness was the path of sacrifice and service; then the day of perpetual peace will have dawned on the everlasting hills.

## INCREASE IN MAINE VALUATION SHOWN

AUGUSTA, Maine.—The total valuation of the State of Maine as made by the local boards of assessors is \$587,198,593, the state board of assessors announced in their annual report. This was an increase of \$13,933,080 over the previous year. The valuation of the 20 cities is \$267,941,272, the increase being \$12,015,283, or more than 60 per cent of the state gain.

"The question of equalization of property values should claim the attention of taxation officials and taxpayers to the end that this increasing burden (taxation) may not fall too heavily upon those least able to bear it," the assessors state.



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This sale, always a feature event on the January calendar, is more than ever important this season. Women are finding it the source of the most exceptional selection for really fine household linens at decidedly low pricings.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>All-Linen Damask Table Cloths,</b><br>\$6, \$7.75 and \$9.50 | <b>All-Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths,</b><br>\$11.50, \$14.50 and \$17.50 |
|---|---|

These table cloths offer the choice of very interesting circular designs and are priced according to size—2 x 2-yard size, \$6; 2 x 2½-yard size, \$7.75; 2 x 3-yard size, \$9.50. The napkins to match, 22 x 22-inch size, \$7.75 dozen.

These are of an exceptionally durable quality. The 2 x 2-yard size, \$11.50; 2 x 2½-yard size, \$14.50; the 2 x 3-yard size, \$17.50. Napkins to match, 22 x 22-inch size, \$13.75. Size 24 x 24 inches, \$16.25 dozen.

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>All-linen satin damask,</b> 70 inches wide, \$9.50 yard. Napkins, 22 x 22 ins., \$7.50 dozen. | <b>Hemstitched all-linen pillow cases,</b> 22½ x 36 inches, specially priced at \$8 pair. | <b>Hemstitched all linen huck towels,</b> dew bleached, 20 x 37 inches, \$13.80 dozen. |
|--|---|--|

**Satin Marseilles bedspread sets**—the bedspreads finished with a fine triple scalloped edge—are 90 x 100 inches. The set complete, with bolster cover to match is priced \$12.75.

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TREATY SOLUTION  
BEST FOR IRELAND

Professor O'Rahilly, One of the  
Avowed "Extremists," Points  
Out Advantages of Which the  
Pact Assures the Irish People

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The publication of an article in The Irish Independent from the pen of Professor O'Rahilly of Cork was timely, and put the case for the treaty very clearly, on the eve of the special meeting of the Dail called to consider it. It may be remembered that Professor O'Rahilly was released quite recently from prison, where he had been confined for concealing arms and men "on the run." That he is an "extremist" there can be no doubt, but he advocated pacifism. However, he openly opposed the policy of Bishop Cullen of Cork when he threatened to excommunicate members of the Irish Republican Army who were guilty of dispatching the "enemy," and from that time he was a marked man. Owing to his former position of respect, attention has been given to his utterances.

He said that "in spite of the absence of certain formalities, there can be no doubt that these articles of agreement constitute an internationally valid treaty between Great Britain and Ireland," and that even though the treaty is not "officially incorporated in international compendiums," it has, nevertheless, been "registered in the public opinion of the world," and is "a solemn agreement between the executive governments of two countries," although its provisions remain yet to be ratified by the British Parliament and cannot, as in the case of the Renunciation Act and the Act of Union, be "modified or abrogated by any subsequent act of the British Parliament." Hence Ireland's position is, he said, under the treaty, even more secure than that of a dominion, and should England violate these terms she would not only cause the disruption of the empire but would elicit the disapprobation of the civilized world and the intervention of the League of Nations.

## Well-Won Fruits

Thus what we have won is well won; it might be more extended, but it might also be more precarious. We are guaranteed our liberty not only by international law but also by the international constitutional pact and development of the British Empire. This means, indeed, that no second act to the progress of our development, it acknowledges our right to share in any advance in status and power, and in any liberty secured by the development. That this partnership is a partnership and not a subordination is evident at all conversant with the development of the dominions within the last few years. The treaty really registers a definite achievement and accepts a particular mode of evolution for the political ideal of the Irish people.

Dealing with the question of Irish unity, Professor O'Rahilly emphasized the importance not only of the clear recognition of that unity, but also amounts to a certain guarantee of the inclusion of the dissident North-East within the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State, and in the event of the North-East remaining "out," no amendment or improvement of her financial and political status can be effected by an act of the British Parliament without the consent of the Irish Free State. "To make terms to avoid bankruptcy," Sir James Craig must travel henceforth to Dublin, not to London.

With regard to the relations of the self-governing dominions to the Empire, he quoted Lord Milner's article of May 28, 1908, in The Standard of Empire, in which he called the word "Empire" a misnomer, and said, "To remain under the flag in the present constitution of the Empire is perfectly consistent with a completely separate political existence. Imperial union as far as the self-governing dominions are concerned can only be conceived as a voluntary union of independent states." The professor here pointed out that the equality of status between Great Britain and the dominions is now practically complete, and there is really no single dominant assembly or authority as there is in a confederation, and the imperial conference has no coercive authority.

General Smuts had declared in the Union Parliament last year that no resolution should be taken without the unanimous consent of all the members of the Empire and that they would never agree to the voice of South Africa being overruled or its opinion being coerced by the majority vote of the rest of the British Empire and he was sure other dominions would take up the same position. "As a matter of fact," said Professor O'Rahilly, "they have done so and the disruption of entire freedom is now constitutionally unquestionable. In becoming a dominion, therefore, Ireland is not merging its independence in any larger political unit, for none such

exists. The British Empire is not a state but a free association of equal states." Ireland would have the same voice as "her senior partner," Great Britain, in determining the foreign policy of the Empire as well as treaties, peace and war. Each dominion has its own naval and military forces under its own exclusive control, and makes no contribution whatever to the British army or navy, neither is it bound by the treaties and alliances of Great Britain unless it specifically approves of them.

## Control Over Military Forces

"The present treaty," continued the professor, "recognizes Ireland's exclusive control over her own military forces and imposes no obligation on Ireland to take part in or contribute in any way to England's wars." That England retains the defenses of four harbors and could in time of war claim other unspecified facilities, constitutes, he said, "a serious derogation of dominion status," but he asked frankly: "Has any one, so far, devised any means, physical or moral, for extruding the British forces from our harbors?" It is true that Simonstown was only evacuated this year, he said, but South Africa "is on the other side of the world, while the assertion of our right is met by the assertion of British counter rights based on geographical proximity." He thought it a great achievement to have reduced the British occupation to "care and maintenance parties," to have confined British war rights to those of a foreign power, and to have secured that Ireland need not expend a soldier or a single shilling in any war which she has not declared—adding that it will not be difficult for Ireland to secure a further step of neutralization by educating British public opinion and by using her constitutional powers as a dominion, and so hastening the logical development of the Empire.

Meanwhile, Ireland has all the really important powers required for her normal political, social and economic life. "We have unfettered freedom in forming our political constitution, in social legislation, in education, in developing our national resources, in fostering our agriculture and industries, in framing our tariff policy, in regulating our taxes, our currency laws, our finances, in appointing consular agents abroad, in concluding commercial treaties with other countries." In his opinion the limitations which attach to dominion sovereignty consist largely of obsolete legal theory. The British Parliament does not now legislate for the dominions and the power of disallowance is no longer exercised by the Crown. Therefore in practice there need be no restrictions on Ireland's internal sovereignty, and he sees no reason why "a state, republican in its internal government and for some external purposes, should not form part of a monarchical Empire."

## Crown But a Symbol

Dealing with the significance of the Crown he maintained it is merely a symbol and that the Governor-General should be, to quote General Smuts, "the representative of the King and nothing else." He should be, said the professor, no more capable of interfering with self-government, even at the request of the British authorities, than the King of interfering with his British Ministry. In the Free State, "true faith and allegiance" is sworn only to the constitution of the state itself, and fidelity is promised to the King "in virtue of the common citizenship" of Ireland with Great Britain. The phrase "common citizenship" merely means that British subjects will not be regarded as aliens in Ireland.

BILL TO STANDARDIZE  
SCHOOL ALLOWANCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Better system and clearer understanding with regard to appropriations for the support of the public schools in the cities of Massachusetts, is the obvious aim of a bill filed by the State Department of Education. Not later than the first day of March each year, the school committee of each city shall designate its appropriation for the fiscal year, reads the bill. This appropriation is to include repairs, replacements and the upkeep of the school plant, but it is not to include the cost of new buildings, new grounds, new buildings and interest on, and redemption of, bonds.

A veto on the part of the city council is provided for in case the appropriation exceeds 105 per cent of the product of the per capita expenditure for the support of the public schools for the last preceding year and the membership of the public day schools on the 30th of November last preceding. The bill then explains how the "per capita expenditure" is to be reckoned.

The appropriations, under this bill, shall be made by items, and the school committee may from time to time transfer amounts from one item to another. The votes of the school committee making appropriations or transferring money from one item to another shall have the same force and effect as orders or votes of the city council appropriating money and shall be subject to veto by the mayor.

POLITICAL DIVISION  
IN BRITISH LABOR

Conservative Party Appeals to  
Some of the Workers More  
Than the Labor Party Itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—From the day of its inception the political Labor Party in Great Britain has experienced opposition from within the ranks of trade unionists. The fact that the Labor Party, when it was first formed, acted often in conjunction with the Liberals, and never with the Conservatives, excited the animosity of Tory workmen. They objected, and in many cases carried their objection to the point of exercising their right to refuse to pay that part of their trade union subscription which was devoted to the political party fund.

But isolated action by individuals did not prove very effective, and recently a movement has come into prominence having for its object the organization and joint action of those workmen who are opposed to the political ideals of Labor. Committees of workmen Conservatives have been formed within the National Unionist Association for the purpose of endeavoring to induce their members to work office in their trade unions so that they may prevent the funds from being used for political purposes; to fight the "extremist doctrine" of direct action; to prevent the alliance of the cooperative societies with the extreme Labor section; to prevent the Socialist party from obtaining control of local government bodies; to refute the "pernicious doctrines" of the Socialist party, and to educate members to take their place as Labor leaders.

## Contributing of Funds Opposed

The attitude of these committees to the rest of the trade union movement was made clear in the proceedings at a recent conference, which they held at Oldham, Lancashire, a part of the country in which the movement is strong. Sir Harold Smith supported a resolution which said that, pending legislative amendment of the 1913 Trade Union Act, the Labor committees of the Unionist Party should assist all trade unionists who were opposed to contributing to the political funds of their unions. This could best be done by organizing the claimants and lodging of exemptions. He described the political funds as fraudulent and said that they were used for unpatriotic purposes. He asked his hearers to see to it that the government had a mandate at the next general election to amend the 1913 act in the way that the conference desired. In the interests of the workers and of honesty they should make this a test question with every candidate. They should also place in every works some one who would report to the committees if any man were persecuted because he objected to his money being spent in support of unpatriotic campaigns.

It is a fact recognized by those in the inner circles of politics that if a widespread movement were to take place among workmen to refuse the trade union political levy, the stability and the very existence of the Labor Party would be seriously jeopardized. This consideration was brought prominently to the front at the conference by Captain Mathams, organizing secretary of the national Unionist Labor committee. He made the far-reaching statement that the rank and file could bring the trade unions to their knees as a political force if they took away their funds. "Don't pay their levy," he advised the conference. "Stop the funds and free the trade unions from the incubus of politics. You are not true to your ideals, to your party, or to your fellows if you don't. Organize the claiming of exemptions, see that these exemptions are acknowledged, and you will find the political power with which you are faced crumbling away before you. Then there may be a future for you and the trade union world and for the man who is not a Socialist."

## Conservative Appeal to Laborer

Other speakers stressed the fact that the Conservative Party now was so democratically inclined that it was quite able to satisfy the aspirations of workmen. Its program included the presentation of the workers on local government boards, and facilities for them to become justices of the peace and members of Parliament. The steady part that had been played in the miners' strike by members of the committee was another point that received emphasis, their presence at meetings of strikers having been effective in counteracting the anti-constitutional influence of the union leaders.

It is obvious that, though the Union-

ist workmen committees do not as yet include a great many members of the class for whom they were formed, yet the very fact of their existence will prove an important factor in trade union development. If they do not succeed in entirely neutralizing the political activities of the unions, they will, at any rate, tend to counteract and nullify any show of extremism which may appear in the ranks of Labor.

LABOR PREMIER  
ANSWERS CRITICS

New South Wales Government  
Chief Says State Has Done  
Much to Aid Its Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Answering those critics of the present Labor Government of New South Wales who pointed to the number of unemployed as a proof of the result of Labor's policy, James Dooley, the new Premier, challenged anyone to prove that any place in the world had done as much for its unemployed as had been done in New South Wales.

The Premier, who was visiting Orange at the time, said that during the 18 months in which the Labor Government had been in office it had spent £10,000,000 in employing additional men on reproductive works for the development of the country; their predecessors during a similar period had spent £5,000,000 in the same way. The Labor Government had absorbed 30,000 men and had given them work. Moreover it had spent £300,000 in 18 months in the relief of the workless. In considering the question of unemployment it must be remembered that the great bulk of the people were not employed by the government.

## Unemployment Hardest Problem

The Premier said that the Ministry had found the problem of unemployment the hardest to wrestle with and it had taxed their resources more than all others. No man who had experienced unemployment, as had most of those in Parliament today, could stand idly by and not do something to help the man who was not able to earn enough money to support the wife and family dependent upon him. So far from it being true that his Ministry had not given the problem consideration, the fact was that there was hardly a cabinet meeting at which it had not been before them; there was hardly a suggestion that had not been analyzed, nor a deputation of unemployed that the Ministry had refused to see. At times he had refused to meet a certain man who, when it came to his turn to get a ticket to secure work, had sold that ticket to another man for 6s.—any man who would do that he would not meet. He (Mr. Dooley) had resolved to meet only the representatives of bona-fide trade unionist organizations.

Discussing recent legislative measures of the Labor Government, the Premier asserted that prices of commodities would have been much higher in New South Wales that day if it had not been for the profiteering prevention act.

## As to 44-Hour Week

Touching on the question of the 44-hour week, Mr. Dooley said that those who opposed the change had adopted an impossible attitude. Although in the iron trades in America wages had been considerably reduced and the hours of labor had been increased from 48 to 56, he did not think that the workers of New South Wales would be satisfied unless they got a 44-hour week. He sincerely hoped that the cry for longer hours would not be generally accepted. Forty-four hours should be sufficient to enable a man to earn enough for himself, his wife and his family.

Referring to the rejection of the Wheat Marketing Bill by the Legislative Council, the Upper House of Parliament, he said that the people responsible for the defeat of the bill were the executive of the Farmers and Settlers Association. The defeat of that bill meant that the farmers were going to lose from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a bushel on their wheat. The Large Holding Subdivision Bill, which he hoped would soon become law, would do as much for effective land settlement as any bill which had ever been before Parliament. That measure would prevent any man keeping out of use more than £20,000 worth of land.

## SOUTHERN FOREST RESERVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina.—The National Forest Reservation Commission has authorized the purchase in western North Carolina of 14,148 acres of land at an average price of \$6.41 in acre. The land is located largely in McDowell, Macon and Madison counties.

AUSTRALIA DENIES  
UNIONS' DEMANDS

Full Commonwealth Arbitration  
Court Refuses Plea to Reduce  
the Working Week in Two  
Specific Cases to 44 Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Three federal judges, constituting the full Commonwealth Arbitration Court, have delivered a momentous decision denying union demands for the introduction of a working week of 44 hours in Australia. The industries with which the court was directly concerned included the pastoral and gold-mining.

"I have come to the conclusion," said the president of the court, Mr. Justice Powers, "that if there was ever a time when the standard hours in Australia should not, in the interests of employees, employers, and the general public, be reduced, except in special cases, it is the present time." Mr. Justice Powers said that the court would find difficulty in the light of present happenings throughout the civilized world, in maintaining the Australian standard of living while the world as a whole had reduced and was reducing standards of living, and was reducing wages, and increasing hours of work. As at present constituted, the court would continue to maintain Australian standards and to act on those practices recognized by the court since its establishment.

## Difficult to Compete

"It is impossible," continued the president, "for industries in Australia working 44 hours a week, at much higher wages than are paid in England, to compete successfully in Australia with industries in England, Canada, and on the Continent, where wages are less and the hours of work longer, and where men are willing and anxious to accept piecework. The reduction of hours from 48 to 44 generally in Australia at the present time would, for the reasons mentioned, be a serious blow to industries generally and workers particularly, and would greatly add to the ranks of the unemployed in Australia."

The effects of world conditions on Australia was shown by figures cited by Mr. Justice Powers relating to unemployment. In September, 1920, the unemployed unionists in the Commonwealth equalled 6.2 per cent, but in the September quarter of 1921 the percentage was 11.4. Since the last named date numbers of workers have been discharged from the steel works and from other industries. The 11.4 percentage was made up by states as follows: Queensland 13 per cent, New South Wales 10 per cent, Victoria 10 per cent, Western Australia 9 per cent, South Australia 8 per cent, and Tasmania 16 per cent.

While all three judges were in agreement on the general question that at the present time, on the evidence submitted, the court was not justified in granting the claim for shorter hours generally, the president expressed certain qualifications. Speaking for himself, Mr. Justice Powers said: "I do not think that it is generally recognized that if the court fixes 44 hours a week or less, it will prevent industries being carried on if they cannot make a profit by working the hours fixed; and because it will prevent employers and employees contracting as to hours and agreeing to work 45, 46, 47, or 48 hours. Rather than compel the employer to discharge the whole or the great portion of his employees, the court should not prevent such bargaining by awarding less than the standard hours, except for special reasons."

## Question May Be Bargained

"If, on the other hand, the court does not alter the standard hours of industries generally, it does not compel workers to work these hours, and it is quite open to employers to contract for any less number of hours than the standard hours. If the par-

ticular industries they are employed in can continue to work at a profit under 48 or 44 hours, the employer can and will concede claims rather than cease operations. If the living wage is secured by the court and the standard hours are not increased by it, no harm can be done by leaving the number of hours and the secondary wage to bargaining between the employers and the unions representing the employees."

Mr. Justice Higgins, until recently president of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, twice declined to alter standard hours in Australia except for special reasons and in special cases, and this attitude has been adopted by his successor, Mr. Justice Powers, who remarked in connection with the present hearing that he could not, as president of the court, with the responsibility upon him of endeavoring to maintain industrial peace and of preventing and settling disputes as far as possible, see his way under present conditions to alter the principles and practice laid down and observed by the court from its establishment.

NEW YEAR'S LIQUOR  
ARRESTS AT LOW MARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Corrected figures on the number of arrests on charges of drunkenness made here on New Year's eve, New Year's day and New Year's night, show that 42 persons were alleged to have been intoxicated in the 36 hours, as compared with 135 last year. In other words, the two nights and a day gave practical illustration of the effect of prohibition in reducing the number of intoxicated persons, apparently through greater difficulty of obtaining intoxicating liquor this year than last.

Prohibition enforcement agents mingled with the crowds all of New Year's eve and on the following day and night, but found little to do, according to their reports, because few persons appeared on the streets or in the restaurants with packages of liquor. The crowds were larger than they ever have been, and the police reports indicate that there was considerably less fighting and disturbance than on any previous New Year celebration in San Francisco.

Few restaurants or soft drink establishments attempted to sell any liquor and the better-class restaurants hung out signs reading "Please Don't Ask for It." Last year's reports show that 27 waiters in restaurants were arrested on New Year's eve alone, for selling liquor to diners. This year no arrest of a waiter was reported, with one exception, a man who was arrested for a quarrel with a party whom he had been serving at dinner. He was not intoxicated, and there was no indication that he had served liquor to his patrons.

BANKER LOAN TO  
RAILROADS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Suggestion that New England banks and bankers cooperate to underwrite a large loan at low interest to the New England railroads, permitting them to reconstruct and return more speedily to a profitable basis, was made in a report of the traffic committee of the New England Purchasing Agents Association at a meeting of the association. Rehabilitation in this way, it was urged, would allow operation at much less per unit of transportation, efficiency increasing thereby and producing earnings sufficient to liquidate the indebtedness. The committee's report also expressed opposition to any further reduction in the wages of railroad employees, pointing out that the roads cannot afford to lose the high type of workers now employed. Optimistic forecast of business in 1922 was made, with a coincident favorable reaction on transportation facilities.

NATIONS' NEED OF  
WIDER VIEWPOINT

Anglo-American Cordiality Is  
Furthered at English Women's  
Dinner to Sulgrave Institution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The first dinner given by women in England in honor of the Sulgrave Institution took place recently at the Lyceum Club, in Piccadilly, London. The club is divided into a number of "circles" representing different interests in the community, and it was the American "circle" which was the host on this particular occasion. The Sulgrave Institution fosters friendly relations between America and England, and the menu card was decorated with a little sketch of the Manor House at Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, which was the home of George Washington's ancestors.

The American Ambassador, Colonel Harvey, wrote expressing his regret that he was unable to be present. His regret was the more profound when he remembered the great services rendered by the Sulgrave Institution in furtherance of sympathetic relations between the two countries. The institution, he wrote, had brought America nearer to England. A letter was also received from Viscountess Astor, who referred to the Washington Conference as the great event of today. She hoped the Conference proposals and counter-proposals would not be marred by any suspicion or distrust.

## The "Anglo-American Alliance"

The speech of the evening was made by Canon W. H. Carnegie, who is a canon of Westminster Abbey and rector of the famous church, St. Margaret's, Westminster. His wife is an American lady, the daughter of Judge Endicott, and formerly the wife of Joseph Chamberlain. Canon Carnegie spoke on "The Anglo-American Entente." He dwelt on some of the difficulties that threaten amicable relations between the two countries. It was mere common sense, he said, that unless America and the British Empire united in the cause of peace there was no guarantee what might not overtake the world.

Ignorance on either side was a factor with which to reckon. He would like Americans to learn as much as possible about England, and English people to seek true understanding of America. He had visited America several times but felt that the more he knew of the country the less he dare generalize about it. One of the things to remember was that the very affinities between the two countries made understanding more difficult. One might forgive an acquaintance because "he did not understand," but one felt that a relative should, and accordingly made fewer allowances.

## Main Street the World Over

The speaker described other "snags" that threatened to disturb the harmony between England and America. During the last 30 years a great mass of emigrants had poured into America; a population having no affinity with the English-speaking peoples. They were different in habits and mind, and had no tradition that could compare with that of the English race. This new population had not spread throughout the country but tended to segregate with their own nationalities. A third difficulty was the provincialism in both countries. Canon Carnegie said the townsfolk described in a popular novel in America were numbered in their thousands; people with very little interest in anything outside their own area, and certainly none in Europe. In England, there were many educated people with the vaguest knowledge of American institutions. He would like to see a school of American history founded at the London University for the promotion of knowledge on America.

Mandel Brothers  
Chicago

## Linens—the 40th January sale

—an event of greatest moment to women who appreciate the higher quality of  
Mandel linens—and the lower quotations.

Imported, all-linen damask, pattern table cloths

72x72 6.10 72x90 7.60 72x108 9.15  
inch inch inch

Cloths of fine, full bleached satin damask, in round designs. 22-in. napkins to-match, 7.60 doz.

Half-linen huck  
towels, at 42c

19x36 inch towels, of finely  
woven huck, with jacquard  
satin damask floral border.

Fancy linens reduced—  
one-third to one-half  
All soiled scarfs, centerpieces,  
dish and tea napkins radically  
reduced.

Linen dish toweling  
—imported—25c yd.

All-linen dish toweling in 16-  
in. width and with red or blue  
border; absorbent.

Colored turkish bath towels, 50c  
Splendid quality, large size towels in a pretty  
jacquard plaid pattern; your choice of pink,  
blue and yellow.

Satin Marseilles bed sets, 7.95  
Excellent sets of fine satin marseilles and artifi-  
cially scalloped; the 82x92 inch spread has roll  
cover to match. Second floor.

## CHICAGO

Walk-Over Shoe Stores  
Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes

105 S. STATE STREET

Men's Shoes Exclusively

HAMILTON CLUB BLDG., 143 DEARBORN ST.

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## Save a Little Each Day

We want to help you to become  
financially successful, and for this  
purpose place our entire service at  
your disposal. Your savings are  
safe here. Come in today—start  
with \$1.



ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

La Salle and Jackson Streets Chicago



## IS WORKING-DAY TO BE LENGTHENED?

**Movement Afoot Among British Employers Is Thought to Have for Its Immediate Object an Increase in the Hours of Labor**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The great wage reduction movement which has been described from time to time in The Christian Science Monitor, has now nearly reached the end of its first phase. In a few minor industries fresh applications for reductions have recently been tabled by the employers, but for the time being the position has become stabilized in the mining, engineering, and textile industries.

Official statistics just published indicate the magnitude of the movement. In 10 months 6,750,000 workers had their wages cut, and the aggregate amount is no less than £4,025,000 a week. This is an average of about 30s. a week per individual, but of course many boys, women, and girls are included, so that the bulk of statistics do not indicate the full extent of the cuts for adult workers, nor do they show the extraordinary variations in the reductions.

Railwaymen, for example, have lost about 10s. a week under their sliding scale arrangement. Engineers will have dropped from 15s. to over £1 a week when the last installment of their reduction falls due at the end of the present year. Textile workers are lower by well over £1 a week, while on the other hand London omnibus workers have dropped only a few shillings and have just rejected an offer to stabilize present wages until next April if they will agree to an alteration in hours which would not increase the actual working time.

## Miners' Wages Vary Greatly

Steel workers have suffered a heavy reduction because their wages are based on the selling price of steel, but the most remarkable diversity in wages is now to be found in the coal mining industry. Before the great struggle in the spring something approaching equality in pay had been secured throughout the kingdom, but the terms of the settlement made it certain that this condition could not be maintained. At the present time the miners in Yorkshire, Nottingham, Derbyshire, and certain other parts of the Midlands are earning only about 2s. a day less than before the stoppage, while the laborers have lost about 4s. a day. Not all the mines are working full time, however.

In South Wales, Durham, Fife, and other districts which depend chiefly on the export trade, a very different state of affairs exists. Colliers, that is, the men who hew the coal, have dropped as much as 9s. a day, and laborers who are paid day wages and not piece earnings now receive only 35s. for a full week's work. Nearly all the pits are working short time, and some are closed altogether, so that widespread distress exists. The South Wales Miners Federation has applied for the fixing of a subsistence wage under the terms of the recent settlement, as it contends that the minimum wage now paid is not sufficient. The owners have promised to consider the application sympathetically, and, if they cannot reach an agreement, to submit it for the decision of an arbitrator.

## Longer Work-Day Next in Order

Some employers are now talking about the necessity for still further drastic cuts in wages, but it is hardly likely that further demands will be made for the present in the engineering, textiles, and other important industries, while the miners are considered to be on rock bottom so far as wages are concerned. All the indications point to the fact that the next general move of employers will be concerned with hours of labor rather than with wages. The first definite demand to be put forward is that of the port authorities and some other transport employers for the abandonment of the 44-hour week, which was agreed to a year or two ago, and the substitution of a nine-hour day.

In the first stage of the negotiations the union leaders have given a blank refusal to consider the matter, but the employers are quietly pressing the claim. In the engineering, building, and iron and steel trades the employers have not yet tabled demands, but discussion on the subject at certain meetings has been so pointed that the officials of the various unions concerned are rallying their members in advance against what they describe as an attack on the leisure of the workers. With one accord they declare openly, either at meetings or in the official journals of the unions, that extension of hours will be resisted more strongly than wage reductions, and it is an interesting fact that this question has aroused a greater manifestation of opposition at union meetings.

## Iron and Steel Employers' Claim

In the iron and steel trade the employers affirm that a restoration of trade is absolutely impossible without a further fall in the cost of coal and labor. They have never accepted willingly the eight-hour day, which was wrested from them under war conditions, and which means three shifts instead of two. In Sheffield sections of the workmen have expressed a willingness to go back to a 10-hour shift and to arrange an overtime rota so that two or three men may tend the furnaces during the intervals between the full shifts.

Some employers wish to reintroduce the 12-hour shift, but the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, which is

perhaps the best organized union in Great Britain declares that the workers "will have many counter proposals to make before they accept an increase in working hours." They contend that the labor cost per ton of steel is not a vital factor in the present depression of the trade, and that remedies must be found in other directions.

## Situation on Farms

The continued demand for cheaper coal is of course having a certain reaction on the mining industry, and the question of a return to the eight-hour day has been mooted. In the districts where the depression is acute, and much distress exists, it is believed that a large number of the men would agree to give up the seven-hour day, in face of the alternative of closing down more pits, but in the coalfields where the conditions are better the proposal would be met by strong resistance.

The new conciliation boards in agriculture have agreed in many countries for the continuance of the 50-hour week, with payment for overtime above those hours; but a large number of individual farmers are refusing to observe the voluntary agreements. There is also a general disposition to refuse to continue the weekly half-day holiday conceded to agricultural laborers by the national board which has just been dissolved.

## STATE RULES OUT LOCAL LINES NOT SELF-SUSTAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Distinct local branches of interurban lines, either steam or electric, must be made self-sustaining or must be discontinued throughout California, according to a ruling recently issued by the State Railroad Commission. This ruling, which is without precedent in any of the states of the Pacific slope, was handed down in connection with a decision on the application of the Pacific Electric Company of Los Angeles for a complete survey of its rates and service, and the establishment of a rate schedule on a new and permanent basis.

A uniform mileage scale, resulting in substantial reduction in interurban fares; establishment of two 6-cent fare zones in the city of Los Angeles, with a 10-cent through fare; elimination of blanket beach rates, except on week-ends and holidays; action looking to universal transfer arrangement with the city cars, and the instructions that local branches must be made to pay or be discontinued, were the outstanding features of the decision. It is of state-wide interest, since it conveys a forecast of the attitude of the California State Railroad Commission toward all interurban and combined interurban and local electric and steam car traffic throughout the State.

The effect of the uniform mileage basis in competing interurban fares will be to wipe out all inequalities between localities, and is of great importance, since there are about 30 separate communities connected with Los Angeles by the various lines of the Pacific Electric system. Commuter fares participate in the general mileage reduction. The beach towns, such as Santa Monica, Venice, San Pedro, Long Beach and all others, are placed on a fare equality of 70 cents, round trip, except on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. This rate is to be applied between Los Angeles and all ports from Port Los Angeles to Anaheim Landing. No readjustment is made in freight rates.

In considering the local branches, and in arriving at a rate base for the system as a whole, the commission eliminated property apportioned to local services, and also disregarded these local losses in considering a fair return.

## UTILITY COMPANY'S METHODS QUESTIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Assertions that accounts had been "juggled" to the end of adding considerable sums to the plant account upon which the public has been forced to stand the dividends through higher rates, were made in the testimony of Samuel H. Milgram, expert employed by the City of Boston in its case, with other against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, hearing on which has been reopened before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission and will be continued today.

Although small accounts individually, the aggregate represents several thousands of dollars, Arthur D. Hill, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, declared. He asserted that he could see no justification for the items going into an account which is used as a basis for the computation of rates. Mr. Hill requested that the company furnish rate experts to be questioned at today's hearing. Henry C. Attwill replied that the commission has no power of summons, but suggested that the company "should have the public interest at heart" and comply.

## PREMIUM CAPITALIZATION

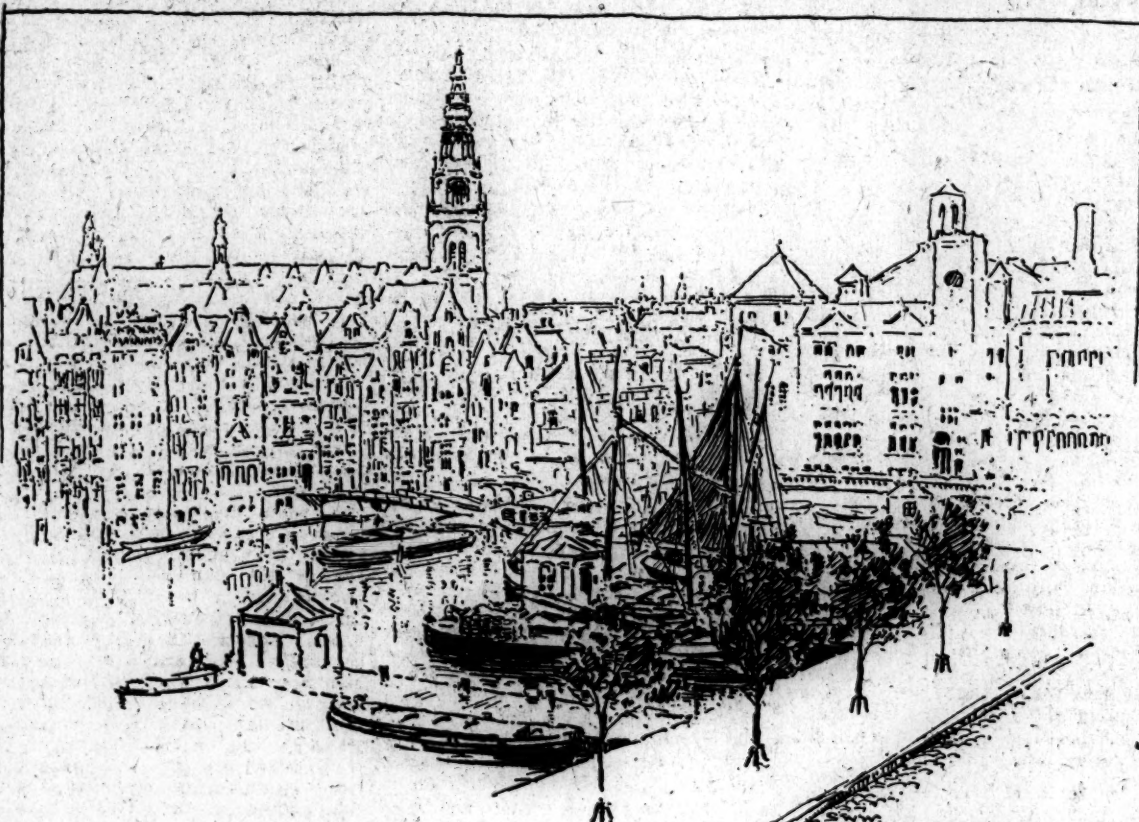
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Evidencing the complexity of the question of the right or expediency of capitalization of premium surpluses by public utility corporations, the Public Utilities Commission is preparing to present to the State Senate an order granting a two-weeks' extension of time before reporting on the advisability of change in the law regarding the capitalization of electric and gas companies. The issue was raised through active opposition to public utility measures presented to the 1921 General Court, and the matter was referred to the commission for inquiry, hearing and opinion.

## AMSTERDAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

The encroaching mountains and the engulfing sea: that is Switzerland; that is Holland. To the tourist Switzerland is the Alps; to the Swiss it is the valleys that lie between. How precious every yard of land is in both countries. One wonders to find five-story houses in Swiss valleys and in Dutch canals, but the reason is the same. Land is golden, it cannot be spared for buildings, so the Swiss keeps his cows above his head, and over all in the Dutch house are the



Tall spires, round towers, quaint houses and gleaming canals

storerooms in which the Dutchman's goods are lodged. In the olden days there were few barns in Switzerland and few warehouses in Amsterdam.

What a city it is, this northern Venice, what a country in which it stands! If you live in Holland you live in a boat, for that is what the country is, a boat of which the stout timbers are the dikes. It is almost incredible until you walk at the foot of one of the great dikes and hear 10 feet above your head the breakers dashing against its outer side. Whoever thinks that every drop of rain that falls in Holland has to be pumped back into the sea, unless it returns there by the process of evaporation! One litre, one minute, one hectare, is the formula to which the Dutch engineer fits his pumps. They know something, these Dutch engineers, and they take their knowledge all over the world. On the Suez Canal, on the Panama Canal, wherever men conduct water through channels of their own making you will find them.

And little wonder, for Holland is a land of canals, from the tiny one that takes the place of a hedge to the great canals along which steamers pass. Dig 12 inches into the ground anywhere and you will find water. In town or in country it is all the same. Where in other lands you will find a town ringed with walls, in Holland you will find it ringed with water. It is so everywhere, it is most so in Amsterdam. There the canals are like fountains on a woman's petticoat, or if you prefer it, like hoops upon a barrel. From the Central Station in the north to the Ryks Museum in the south, road and canal run like a backbone, with their branching ribs. The Heerenracht, the Kaisergracht, the Prinsengracht, the three estates, Emperor, Prince and People, a constitution written in water. There are no gondolas on these Dutch canals, but there are barges, heavy-laden barges. In the old days there were ships, the Dutch Billy-Boys that thumped their way round the world and came back to Amsterdam laden with all the spices of the East. These ships that did

Arrive each Monday morn from Ind. And land each Tuesday from the rich Levant.

What treasures they brought with them you must seek in the Ryks Museum or if you are lucky enough to get inside one of the old Dutch houses you may find them there. Great vases from China, cabinets from Japan, carpets from Persia, rugs from Turkey. There is an old house in Prince Henrik Kade. Not such an old house, but it will serve. Built in 1750, five years after Fontenoy, where the French gained a victory and the Dutch suffered heavily, it shows a victory of French over Dutch art. With its double flight of steps and its stately ground floor in the French manner, its paneled walls and painted ceilings, its marble floor and beautifully carved staircase curving up through five floors, all that wealth could have been lavished on it. Below the floor where the women stayed and cooked in the spotless kitchen with its blue and white tiles, its brass and copper gleaming, and high up in the roof supported by the stoutest of oak beams and posts, the rooms for merchandise, with the great wooden wheel and hempen ropes by which the goods were raised to their lodging place. How complete, house and office and warehouse all in one! In front the cobbled road, the row of tall trees and the canal. What days there must have been in that old house! After months of absence, to get news that the ship had come home, that it was in the Zuyder Zee, that it was in the L. J., what stirring, what preparations, what bustling to and fro, till at last your venture was at your very door! What checking of bills of lading, what hoist-

ings out and up, what waits of spices, what sampling of stores, what acclamations at the presents brought from the far lands!

What visits from neighbors, what congratulations from fellow merchants! What shrewd chaffering blended with what feasting! They were great fellows, these old Dutchmen, for their food. Yes they could feed and they could fight. These traders beat the grandees of Spain. This little land for 80 years struggled to wrest its freedom from a great empire and at last achieved its desire. If you want to know how, go and look at the Regent or Guild pictures in the Ryks Museum. There they are, the stout fellows, at their feasts, in their council, at their drill,

## FACTOR IN GROWTH OF FREEMASONRY

**Primary Appeal, English Clergyman Believes, Lies in Religious Significance of the Order**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Why is Freemasonry growing so rapidly? Is the question asked and answered by the Rev. J. E. Roscoe. The answer, he says, is to be found in the fact that it is a religion of a very fine order. The

spirit of brotherhood is manifested in the extraordinarily beautiful and stately symbolic and sacramental ritual. Freemasonry, in his opinion, is a great deal more 'sacramental' than Protestantism ever was. Every little act in the Masonic order symbolizes something that is invisible, so that one is not surprised at the astounding growth of Freemasonry. It attracts men who are artificially inclined, men who are intensely sacramental.

## Growth of Order in 35 Years

Sir William Watts, drawing attention to the rapid growth of Freemasonry, says that when he was initiated 35 years ago it was the exception to meet a man who was a Freemason; today it is almost the exception to meet a man who is not a member of the order. Now is therefore the time to be careful in the choice of candidates, for quality must not be sacrificed for quantity. Masters often make a mistake in thinking that their mark of success is in initiating more candidates than their predecessors. That is not the true test of the success of a lodge. Large numbers are not wanted, unless they are men who will act up to the high standard which Masonry calls for throughout the world. The craft is multiplying very rapidly, but must not go too fast.

Blaydon-on-Tyne Freemasons have now a hall of their own, which has just been opened by Lord Ravensworth, provincial grand master of Durham. Warwickshire has just held its annual meeting and reported a roll of 4351 subscribing members for the Province, who raised £32,000 during the present year for the Benevolent Institution.

A short history of the Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity, No. 20, the senior lodge of the Province of Kent, has just been written. The lodge, by date of constitution, is really the tenth on the grand lodge register and only four lodges in the metropolis exceed it by one year of age. Its warrant was granted six years after the foundation of the grand lodge. Its lodge room at Chatham was designed by a member, G. E. Bond, who was the president of the Society of Architects, and was carried out by a firm of contractors, at the head of which was the treasurer of the lodge, C. E. Skinner.

Antiques in Lodge Room

In the lodge room are several large oil paintings of past eminent members, but the most prized possessions are five antique chairs purchased more than 100 years ago by the lodge for a large sum of money. The father of the lodge is George Naylor, who has just completed his 50 years' membership, and who has been the charity representative of the lodge for 33 years. Seven years ago the lodge had a membership of 80; today the number exceeds 220.

Birmingham has also been looking up its Masonic history. The earliest lodge in the famous Midland city is that of St. Paul, which was constituted in 1733, and is still flourishing. Throughout the whole period of 188 years it has been in active operation, and is not merely the oldest, but one of the largest of the local lodges. It was very rarely that the early Masons indulged in public displays. On August 14, 1811, however, the Birmingham Freemasons had a somewhat notable gathering, and the local press gave a lengthy account of the proceedings. The sermon on that occasion does not appear to have been printed, but two earlier sermons preached "before a body of Free and Accepted Masons" in the city and copies are in the reference library of the city. One was entitled "Love to God and Man inseparable" and the other was on "The Excellence and Usefulness of Masonry."

Another memorable occasion was in 1805 when the master of the lodge was William Hollins, the architect of the well-known public offices in Moor Street, the first of Birmingham's municipal buildings. The laying of the foundation stones was made the occasion of a public Masonic procession. The success of the lodge led to the institution of a large number of "mock" lodges, known as "Bucks," "Knights of the Wood," and so forth. One of the most successful of these was known as "Knights of the Comus," but, strange to say, their meeting place has never been discovered.

George J. V. Rankin, the preceptor of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, is leaving immediately for a tour round the world and will include the United States in his itinerary. He is one of the hardest workers in ritual, has been a member of Emulation for 27 years; for 17 years he has been on the committee and for the last eight years the senior member of that committee. During the whole of that time, year in and year out, he has worked quietly and patiently for the good of the lodge and in his zeal for Masonic ritual has visited every part of England. He has been the recipient of a testimonial from the members of the lodge, which was made to him at the hands of the grand secretary, who is treasurer of the lodge.

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## NORTH DAKOTA EXCISE TAXES RULED INVALID

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The excise taxes imposed by North Dakota upon railroads within the State were held by the Supreme Court this week to be invalid.

The case in which the decision was rendered was on appeal from the United States District Court, which sustained a tax assessed upon the business or railroads within the State. The tax was opposed on the ground that it was levied on interstate commerce, and for a period when the railroads were under federal control and when the railroad corporation was not doing business within the State.

The tax was imposed upon the entire stock and bond issues of the companies in proportion to the value of the business transacted by them within the State to the value of their entire business.

## WORLD STATE FORESEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Passive resistance from the peasants of Russia to bring the overflow of Bolshevikism, and then the development of a United States of the World, were steps outlined by Count Ilya Tolstoy in an address at the Harvard Union. He declared that the League of Nations cannot endure because it is founded on force and violence.

The  
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Shoe**



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Where good sense is exercised in the purchase of footwear it is well rewarded if one picks the Coward Good Sense Shoe. Its fine soft leathers are reassuring, its ample roominess about the toes and comfortable snugness at waist and heel breed confidence; its general appearance bespeaks refinement.

It would be difficult indeed to procure better value in a shoe; that's why Good Sense is stocked in a wide range of sizes and for men, women and children.

Sold Nowhere Else  
**James S. Coward**  
260-274 Greenwich Street, New York  
(Near Warren Street)

## HEALTH TESTS IN SCHOOL RESENTED

**Peoria Parents in Petition Ask Discontinuance of Compulsory Medical Examination and Vaccination of Pupils**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PEORIA, Illinois.—Countering declarations made by Dr. E. E. Barbour at a meeting of the public board in which he is said to have charged a misrepresentation of facts in discussing a petition signed by 1000 taxpayers of Peoria, protesting against an order requiring compulsory vaccination among school children, Mrs. Robert Fitch, one of the signers of the petition, declared Dr. Barbour's statements unfounded.

"A majority of the signers are prominent and representative citizens of Peoria, who feel that they are competent to supervise the welfare of their children," said Mrs. Fitch. "Signers of the petition are not attempting to dictate actions of the school board, as Dr. Barbour is said to have implied. We feel that the health of our children is at stake. Many instances can be cited where vaccination resulted in death. Our petition was not designed to obstruct functioning of the school board. We deny that the bill contained falsehoods, as Dr. Barbour is said to have charged."

"A healthy child is not a disease-bearing child. It is claimed that a physician, examining school children, has proceeded from one child to another without washing his hands or sterilizing his instruments, and, as a result, there is likelihood of a child thus contracting contagion," concluded Mrs. Fitch. The offending petition read as follows: "We the undersigned voters and residents of the city of Peoria, believe that compulsory medical examination of pupils in public schools is unauthorized because it interferes with the inalienable rights of parents to supervise the health of their children."

"We believe that there is no statutory enactment, no ruling of court, no legal authority in Illinois, empowering compulsory medical examination of public school children, and we are convinced that enforcement of such a practice is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Also, we believe that it conflicts with the generally recognized truism, the school is public, the child is private."

"We, therefore, request the board to discontinue compulsory medical examination of public school pupils, and we protest against any compulsory vaccination or orders implying compulsory vaccination of public school children, teachers or any employee, or against compulsory attendance of pupils to lectures upon disease."

The board, after a reading of the petition, deferred action until a subsequent meeting.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON  
GOODS MARKETS

**Cloth Manufacturers Are Beginning to Have Keener Appreciation of Reputation for Quality and Value of Advertising**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The opening week of the new year failed to make good the promise of the closing weeks of the old year in primary cotton goods markets and business fell off somewhat in consequence of a number of disturbing factors. Raw cotton markets did not maintain the strength they showed around the holidays. Bank difficulties in Chicago threw an air of uncertainty into dry goods circles which was further aggravated by the failure of a New York converting house.

The announcement that there would be no further general wage reduction in New England cotton mills was a steady factor marketwise, coming as it did after the week was half over, and went far to reestablish buyers' confidence in present values. Inquiry began to strengthen as the week drew toward an end, and many cotton goods authorities look for considerable buying activity by the time the jobbers' convention opens in New York City next week.

## Prices Very Firm

Prices in primary channels have been very firm indeed and in some quarters of the print cloth market there was an unmistakable upward tendency, with advances of an eighth or a quarter of a cent a yard. This gain was real and not merely on the surface, for sales in some quantity took place at the higher levels and bids for 10,000 to 50,000 pieces on the lower levels were turned down flat. Low count cloths were moving in a moderate way, while bag manufacturers were more active than they have been for several weeks, laying down orders in sizable quantity. Shade people have been buying, while some of the mechanical trades, accustomed in normal times to consume a great deal of print cloth yarn fabrics for rubberizing and leatherizing purposes, have again entered the buying field after an absence of nearly a year. Wide prints were in fairly good demand and 35½-inch, 5.35 yard 64 by 60s sold repeatedly on a basis of 3 cents, and attempts to show this figure were in most cases wholly unsuccessful. Fall River sold rather freely both of the 36-inch and the 35½-inch styles, and total business of the week in that center was estimated at from 120,000 to 150,000 pieces, deliveries extending well through the first three months of the year.

These goods were not so active but very firm in price, in consequence of the upward tendency in long staple cotton, Oxford and other shirting fabrics were in some demand, while drapery material and fancy novelties have been in the current trade in limited quantities. Sales were active, both the warp and weft, and the wet, satens, while sales were occasionally heard of, though laws were very quiet.

One of the most interesting and significant developments with regard to the future trend of the industry was the evidence of rapidly growing interest among manufacturers of fine cottons in the possibilities of wider use of publicity as an aid to marketing their fabrics.

Up to the present time fine goods manufacturers were content, as a rule, to sell their product in a wholly unidentified way, taking such business as was handed to them by converters, cutters and garment makers, who sought out the mills without solicitation. The mill's reputation was established among such customers largely on hearsay or personal experience, and the customer had full control of the construction as well as the utilization of the mill's product.

## Question of Quality

Under such a system, one mill was played against another in the attempt to force prices down and the result was a gradual but inevitable weakening of the quality of any given style of goods in the effort to get something that would "get by" and could be made at a lower figure price.

The difficulties encountered in getting sufficient tariff protection for American-made fine cotton fabrics has awakened some of the manufacturers to the unstable and helpless situation they are in with respect to low-priced foreign competition in the event that now or some time in the future they should ever fail to get adequate tariff protection. They see the fundamental weakness in the manufacture of a wholly unidentified product so long as competitive goods can be made anywhere else at a lower figure. Since it is impossible for them to hope to compete on an equal cost basis with foreign-made textiles, they see as the only alternative a recourse to quality and reputation as the only avenues by which they could hope to hold their markets against low-priced competition.

The rehabilitation of the "cotton dress" as a style fabric during the war, the discarding of the prejudice against cotton fabrics among well-dressed women has given the cue, and some of the more forward looking cotton mill men hope that by close cooperation with garment making circles and close application of style tendencies they can gain a foothold for their product in a field hitherto reserved exclusively for silks and fine woolsens. They realize the tremendous difficulties involved in breaking away from the old established methods of marketing and realize, too, that it takes time to build a reputation worth while with the consumer, but they are already looking into the matter seriously part time.

and some of them have already taken steps looking toward the use of advertising, either in promoting an already identified product or in preparing the way for the establishment of a mark of identity which will distinguish their goods from the ordinary run of cotton fabrics, and open the way for progress and promotion of this identifying mark to a stage where it means quality, style, individuality or some other desirable property that will have an appeal all its own and which cannot be usurped by low-priced competitors.

LONDON SILVER  
MARKET REPORT

**Fair Orders From China but Poor Indian Buying Results in Sagging Prices and Trade**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England—In the silver market the free buying by the Indian bazaars did not materialize early in December. Small orders have been cabled over, but by no means of sufficient substance to impart vigor to the market. Sales on China account have been somewhat substantial, and continental supplies have not been absent. On the whole, business has not been active, and the tone has remained poor, writes Samuel Montagu & Co., buyers generally being shy to operate. The tendency of prices was to sag, but recently heavy continental supplies caused a substantial fall of 1½d. for cash and 1½d. for two months' delivery, making the quotation 34½d. for both positions. This figure is the lowest fixed for cash since June 6 last and for forward since June 8 last. Very large shipments are reported from San Francisco to the East, most of which is destined for China. Some portion, however, is shipped with option for India, a proviso which suggests that the bazaars may have little inducement to buy here for the February settlement in Bombay. Continental supplies can be expected to come into the market now from time to time, so that the requirements for the Chinese New Year having been completed, and the Indian bazaars being sluggish buyers only, the immediate outlook can hardly be regarded as healthy.

The net imports of silver into India during the month of September amounted to 4,065,283 ounces, valued at \$5,86,997 rupees. The stock in Shanghai recently consisted of 28,700,000 ounces in silver, \$2,500,000 in dollars and 2,230 silver bars. The Shanghai exchange was recently quoted at about 3s. 7½d. the tael, while bar silver per ounce standard was quoted about 34½d.

COTTON GINNINGS  
IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cotton ginned in the United States prior to January 1 amounted to 7,884,272 running bales, including 123,320 round bales, counted as half bales; 30,093 bales of American-Egyptian, and 3106 bales of Sea Island. To January 1 last year 11,554,648 bales were ginned, including 202,127 round bales; 64,362 bales of American-Egyptian and 1449 of Sea Island.

Ginnings by states to January 1, this year, were: Alabama 584,335, Arizona 35,304, Arkansas 781,823, California 23,569, Florida 12,093, Georgia 817,263, Louisiana 281,773, Mississippi 811,820, Missouri 67,919, North Carolina 783,596, Oklahoma 476,279, South Carolina 770,558, Tennessee 295,360, Texas 2,117,938, Virginia 16,078, all other states 8547.

## RUBBER SHOE PRICES LOWER

AKRON, Ohio—A general reduction of approximately 8 per cent in rubber boot and shoe prices has been announced by manufacturers here. The reduction is not so large as expected by dealers, but manufacturers claim the price of rubber footwear did not soar as did leather footwear. Operations at factories are still below normal, although it is believed orders about to be received will bring operations to at least normal within a month.

## DEMAND FOR WELSH COAL

CARDIFF, Wales—A further inquiry for 300,000 tons of Welsh Admiralty and Monmouthshire coal has been received by colliery owners and exporters at Cardiff, the coal being required for shipment to Indian ports during 1922 on c. i. f. terms. It is stated the inquiry is not on Indian Government account, but comes from other sources.

## GENERAL TIRE &amp; RUBBER

AKRON, Ohio—The General Tire & Rubber Company reports for the year 1921 sales amounting to about \$6,000,000, which is \$250,000 larger than in 1920. In units the production was 50 per cent larger than in the previous year. The balance sheet shows that the entire indebtedness registered in 1920, which amounted to \$1,600,000, has been wiped out. Current assets are placed at \$1,846,968, compared with current liabilities of \$85,000. The surplus account is \$221,000.

## DALLAS RESERVE RATE CUT

DALLAS, Texas—A reduction of ½ of 1 per cent to 5 per cent has been made by the Federal Reserve Bank of this district in rediscount rates on all classes of paper.

## SHEET MILLS RESUME IN FULL

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—All the sheet mills of the West Penn Steel Company, Brackenridge, Pennsylvania, have resumed in full. The Open Hearth and Bar mills are working part time.

CANADA'S BUSINESS  
COMMERCE RETURN

**Leaders in Industry Express Great Confidence in the Prospects for General Improvement in Conditions This Year**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—While Canadian business opinion, being traditionally conservative, is reticent to express itself on the prospects for 1922 there is, however, a great deal of confidence on the part of some of those who direct large industrial operations, and of others whose special business it is to keep informed on conditions.

President Beatty of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, after announcing that several fine vessels would be added to the company's fleet this year, says: "This represents an addition of 134,000 tons to the Canadian Pacific fleet in a single year, and should convince the most pessimistic that the directors of one Canadian enterprise, at any rate, are looking forward to increased trade and traffic." Such is the attitude of one of the world's greatest transportation organizations, the base of whose operations is in Canada.

At present Canada's chief manufacturer of pulp and paper, and here is what President Wilson of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association says: "At present the outlook, based upon universal trade conditions, is such as to justify an optimistic forecast of the future, and a reasonable belief that the industry will continue to expand and develop, and to maintain its position, as one of Canada's premier industries."

## Outlook for Farmers

No body of producers in this country has been hit harder, during the last 12 or 18 months, than the farmers, and yet this is what the Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, has to say: "There is, however, reason to think that as far as Ontario agriculture is concerned, the worst is past and the industry will be stronger for what it has encountered and survived. Beyond its stability, development and prosperity."

J. B. Drylie, editor of the Canadian Textile Journal has this to say of 1922: "The feeling is that while the industry may be working for less than capacity for some time yet, it is not thought probable that the trade will be as depressed this year as it was last year."

Of the outlook for the milling industry, A. H. Bailey, Canadian representative for the Northwest Miller, says: "In a general way it may be said that 1921 was not a bad year with the industry. All well-managed concerns made normal peace-time profits, and the outlook for 1922 and beyond is encouraging."

G. B. Van Blaricom of the Canadian Lumberman has this to say of the lumber industry: "On reliable information, emanating from many sources, the present increased activity in the lumber trade is likely to continue throughout the coming year. While no one expects that 1922 will be a period of abounding prosperity or wonderful development, it is believed that the next 12 months will witness a steady upward improvement in demand and a strengthening of values at least, to such an extent that manufacturers will be able to make a fair margin of profit on their operations."

General Manager Brigham, of the Hollinger Gold Mines, after drawing attention to the need for public appreciation of the importance of this industry, says that Canada has the men needed to advance the "production of gold" to such a figure that the performance of 1921 will look in retrospect like a small beginning. And in 1921 northern Ontario produced gold at the rate of \$1,000,000 a month.

## Big Railway Expenditures

These opinions indicate anything but pessimism over the outlook for 1922. Among other factors making for better business is the expectation that the railways will have to spend considerable sums on betterments. It is said that the Canadian National estimates for expenditures in the prairie provinces are the heaviest for many years.

As expected, with the return of the year more than one provincial government is taking advantage of the favorable money conditions in the United States to place loans. Ontario has placed a \$15,000,000, 15-year, 5½ per cent issue, which has met with a very favorable reception. Alberta is calling for tenders for an issue of \$3,846,000, 25-year, 5½ per cent loan, and New Brunswick is bringing out one for \$1,800,000, a large portion of which will be spent on hydroelectric development. It is quite probable that the government railways, in the near future, will also resort to the United States for a considerable loan, which usually means \$25,000,000.

The first Canadian "nickels" or 5-cent pieces, were recently coined here. They are the same size as those of the United States, but they are pure nickel. The exclusive use of a Canadian mineral is much approved.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

|                    | Tues.   | Mon.    | Parity   |
|--------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Sterling           | \$4.22½ | \$4.22½ | \$4.8665 |
| France (French)    | .0631   | .0623½  | .1930    |
| France (Belgian)   | .0729   | .0735½  | .1930    |
| France (Swiss)     | .1924   | .1932   | .1930    |
| Libra              | .0431   | .0430½  | .1930    |
| Guillemers         | .3885   | .3875   | .4020    |
| German marks       | .0055   | .0050   | .3340    |
| Canadian dollars   | .94½    | .941    | ....     |
| Argentine pesos    | .3308   | .3320   | .3450    |
| Dutchmarks (Greek) | .0438   | .0440   | .1930    |
| Pontas             | .1600   | .1600   | .1930    |
| Swedish kroner     | .2485   | .2480   | ....     |
| Norwegian kroner   | .1565   | .1555   | .3380    |
| Danish kroner      | .1980   | .1975   | .3380    |

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Chinese bankers are said to have formed a group which would join with the inter-allied consortium in loaning to the Chinese Government \$90,000,000 in silver, Chinese bankers contributing \$16,000,000, and taking as security revenues derived from the salt monopoly. Shares of the loan apportioned to the four members of the consortium would amount to \$74,000,000.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, of Toronto, is reported by United States Consul-General Alphonse Gaulin to have opened a branch in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The bank is also authorized to establish branches in Sao Paulo and Santos.

Approximately \$10,000,000 will be spent this year by the Union Pacific Railroad on new equipment to take care of the "inevitable resumption of traffic." About 4500 box cars have been ordered, including 1000 steel automobile cars.

The H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company announces that a new four-cylinder, air-cooled car is in the final stages of development. The new car is to retail at a low price and sales plans involve a proposed production of 100 machines daily.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., reports surplus for the half year ending June 30 of 14,700,000 yen (\$7,350,000) of which 4,000,000 were carried to reserve and a dividend paid of six yen per share.

Wall Street brokers' loans show little expansion as the result of the recent rise in the stock market. Bankers doubt if the increase has been more than \$100,000,000 or \$150,000,000 from the low point of \$500,000,000 in the middle of the summer of 1921.

## DIVIDENDS

H. H. Franklin Manufacturing, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 20.

Sierra Pacific Electric, quarterly of \$1.50 on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 20.

S. H. Kress Company, quarterly of 1% on common, payable February 1 to stock of January 20.

Virginia Railway & Power, 6% on preferred, payable in preferred stock at par on February 1 to stock of January 10. The dividend is for the 12 months ended December 31 last. A distribution of the same amount in preferred stock was made on this issue last January for the year 1920.

CHEERFUL FEELING  
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—While the feeling throughout the city remained confident yesterday, trading in securities on the stock exchange continued small. The markets were steady in the main. The oil group was neglected and flabbier. Royal Dutch was 36¼, Shell Transport & Trading 4½, and Mexican Eagle 39-16.

The gilt-edged list showed firmness in spots and French loans were sustained by favorable advices from Paris. There was light buying of home rails. No interest was evinced in dollar descriptions, which were dull. Argentine rails were quiet but harder. The beginning of the strike at the Rand made Kaffirs heavy. Rubber shares were steadier in sympathy with the staple. There was moderate purchasing of industrials. Hudson's Bay was 5½.

MONEY EASIER IN  
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Speculative stocks, especially oils and miscellaneous specialties, were subjected to further liquidation yesterday, the market apparently ignoring low money rates and stronger foreign exchanges. Call money or day-to-day loans opened at 3½ per cent, the lowest initial rate since 1918. Unofficial or private loans were made at 3 per cent. Steels were under pressure despite the publication of the United States Steel tonnage figures showing an increase for December. Haskell Barker strengthened on prospects of an early merger with Pullman. Government bonds and investment rails were strong. Call money ruled at 3½ per cent. Sales totaled 513,300 shares.

The market closed slightly above low prices: American Woolen 79½, up 1½; Atchafalpa 93½, up 1½; Atlantic Gulf 28½, up 1½; Erie first preferred 12½, up 1; Pan-American Petroleum 49½, off 1; Pullman Company 108½, up 1; American Car & Foundry 141½, off 1.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Fresh declines took place in the wheat market yesterday and closing prices were about 3 points lower, with May at 1.08½ and July at 98½. Corn prices reacted fractionally, with May delivery at 52½ and July at 54½. Despite downturns in the hog market provisions showed firmness. January rye 99½, May rye 51½, July rye 76½, May barley 57½, January pork 15.40b, May pork 15.75b, January lard 8.90b, March lard 9.05a, May lard 9.22, July lard 9.40, January ribs 8.02b, May ribs 8.12b.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING  
COMPANY OF BOSTON  
DIVIDEND NO. 131

A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent has been declared, payable February 1, 1922, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 16, 1922.

T. K. CUMMINGS, Treasurer.  
Boston, January 6, 1922.

BRITISH-MOROCCAN  
COMMERCE RETURN

**Increase of 1920 Too Extreme to Be Sound So Fall in 1921 Was Expected but Way Is Pioneered Out for Return to Prosperity**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—That the trade statistics of Morocco showed great fluctuations which were to be expected in consequence of the extraordinary conditions which had prevailed was the statement of Viscount Wolmer, M. P., recently when he took the chair as president at a meeting of the British Merchants Moroccan Association at the Cannon Street Hotel. There had been little of the gradual expansion which, in pre-war days, was regarded as healthy. The increases of 1920 over 1919 were much too extreme to be sound, and it was now recognized that they were due in a large measure to excessive optimism which had brought the inevitable consequences and without doubt would be reflected in the figures for 1921. It was to be hoped that this unfortunate experience would bring its own remedy in the development of sound business of a permanent character.

If, when they came to review the figures for the past year, they found a falling off in quantities, they must not assume the country was going back, but was going through the refiner's furnace, and would be purified from dross. Had the harvest of 1920 been as good as was anticipated, and there had been no commercial slump that year, it would have been one of the most brilliant years in the history of Morocco. As it was, depression set in, and had continued to the present time, although signs were not wanting that revival might be looked for almost at any time.

The figures of 1920 pointed to the enormous possibilities of Morocco as soon as some sort of stability had been restored to economic conditions. The economic position in Morocco depended to a large extent upon the economic position of Europe, and any step which tended to restore the world position would help Morocco. Pros-

perity could only be won by consistent, up-hill, unselfish, and cooperative hard work by the gradual elimination of negative or destructive factors, and the application of patience, unselfishness and wisdom to each as it came along.

Like all other countries Morocco was suffering from trade depression; in spite of that France had shown her confidence in the country by raising a loan of 744,000,000 francs, nearly half of which would be devoted for the development of Morocco, including postal services, etc.

The proceeds of another loan would be for the development of railways in Morocco.

CUBA CANE SUGAR  
COMPANY REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—An operating loss of \$5,998,603 is reported by the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation for the fiscal year ended September 30. Deducting interest, taxes and reserves of \$6,065,957, the result is a net loss carried to surplus of \$12,064,560. The company wrote off \$3,848,723 for adjustment of value of unsold raw sugar on hand to 1½ cents per pound c & f, also \$3,059,339 to adjust cost value of materials and supplies to market value. Including the two preferred dividends paid there was a total deduction from the surplus of \$8,655,062, which, added to the \$12,064,560 net loss, gives a total reduction of surplus of \$20,722,622. In the preceding fiscal year the company earned \$17.69 a share on its 500,000 shares of common after preferred dividends, and in the year before that \$7.77 a share.

The annual statement for the 1921 fiscal year compares with preceding years as follows:

|               | 1921         | 1920         | 1919         |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Oper. prof.   | \$5,998,603  | \$22,249,020 | \$11,068,880 |
| Int & exch    | 2,917,596    | 2,156,584    | 557,810      |
| Taxes         | 796,176      | 4,248,301    | 973,490      |
| Deprec.       | 2,352,226    | 3,500,000    | 2,150,000    |
| Net prof.     | \$12,064,560 | 12,344,134   | 7,384,580    |
| Prd div.      | 1,750,000    | 3,500,000    | 3,500,000    |
| Sur for yr    | \$13,814,560 | 8,844,134    | 3,884,580    |
| Deduct fr sur | 3,908,062    | 2,083,335    | 1,465,220    |
| Sur Sept 30   | 2,750,473    | 23,473,102   | 16,712,302   |

\*Loss.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. January 17.02, March 18.00, May 17.65, July 17.16, October 16.33, spot cotton quiet, middling 18.35.

NEW AUSTRALIAN  
LINE OF STEAMERS

**Moreton Bay Is the First Ship in Service Which Is to Be Run by Commonwealth Government**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—To inaugurate the new service of the Commonwealth Government line of steamers, a luncheon was given recently on board the T. S. S. Moreton Bay, which is now lying at Tilbury fitting out. Its first voyage to Australia was scheduled for December 7. The Moreton Bay, a magnificent vessel of 13,850 tons, is the first of a new line of steamers to be run by the Australian Commonwealth Government.

The vessels are intended for passengers and cargo. Provision is made for a limited number of first-class passengers, but the bulk of the accommodation is provided for 700 third-class passengers. The accommodation for the third-class may almost be described as luxurious. The vessels will travel direct from London to Suez without a stop, and Fremantle, the first Australian port, will be reached in 30 days from London.

At the luncheon felicitous speeches were made by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., and Sir Ernest Wild, K. C. M. P. Mr. O'Connor said that the special need of Australia was easier and quicker communication between herself and the rest of the world, and in particular with the United Kingdom. One of the great factors in transport facilities was the new line of steamers now inaugurated. Mr. H. B. G. Larkin is the general manager of the new line.

## EGGS AND BUTTER LOWER

NEW YORK, New York—The price of eggs dropped 8 to 10 cents on the wholesale market Tuesday. Lowest quotations for extra firsts were 34 and 35 cents. Butter also dropped 1 cent to 35 and 35½ cents per pound for the best grades.

## UNFILLED STEEL ORDERS GAIN

NEW YORK, New York—The monthly tonnage report of the United States Steel Corporation shows 4,268,414 tons of unfilled orders on hand July 18.02, March 18.00, May 17.65, December 31. This is an increase from November's unfilled orders, which totaled 4,250,542 tons.

## REORGANIZATION OF

## Missouri, Kansas &amp; Texas Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Reorganization Managers have declared operative the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, dated November 1, 1921.

## For holders of

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,  
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds (or Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by United States Trust Company under Agreement of December 31, 1915),  
Second Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds,  
First & Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds,  
General Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds,  
Two-Year Secured Gold Notes,  
First Mortgage Extension Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds,  
St. Louis Division First Mortgage Refunding Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds,  
The Kansas & Pacific Railroad Company,  
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds,  
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma Railroad Company,  
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

The Missouri, Kansas & Eastern Railway Company,  
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds,  
Second Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds,  
The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas,  
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds,  
The Dallas & Waco Railway Company,  
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds,  
The Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railway Company,  
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds,  
First Lien Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds,  
First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds,  
The Bonville Railroad Bridge Company,  
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds,  
Southwestern Coal & Improvement Company,  
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Trust Bonds,

the time within which deposits may be made under said Plan and Agreement is extended until and including February 4, 1922.

## For holders of Certificates of Deposit for

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,  
Second Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (issued by Central Union Trust Company of New York under Agreement of December 30, 1915),  
First Mortgage Extension Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (issued by United States Mortgage and Trust Company under Agreement of January 10, 1916).

The Missouri, Kansas & Eastern Railway Company,  
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (issued by Columbia Trust Company under Agreement dated April 8, 1916),  
The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas,  
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds (issued by Empire Trust Company under Agreement dated March 14, 1916).

the time within which Certificates of Deposit must, pursuant to said Plan and Agreement, be presented to the proper depository for stamping—as assenting to said Plan and Agreement is extended until and including February 4, 1922.

## For holders of

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, Preferred Stock and Common Stock,

the time within which deposits may be made with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Depository, under said Plan and Agreement is extended until and including February 4, 1922. The Plan calls for payment by depositing stockholders, at the time of deposit, of \$8 in respect of each share of Preferred stock deposited (a first instalment of an aggregate payment of \$20 per share); and of \$10 in respect of each share of Common stock deposited (a first instalment of an aggregate payment of \$25 per share). In addition stockholders depositing on or after January 11, 1922, must pay at the time of deposit interest on the first instalment at the rate of 6% per annum from January 7, 1922, to the date of payment.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained from the undersigned Reorganization Managers.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.

Hallgarten & Co.

Reorganization Managers.

Dated, New York, January 11, 1922.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## TRACK MEET MAY GO TO MICHIGAN

Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America Is Expected to Expand Into a Nation-Wide Organization

NEW YORK, New York—Expansion of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America into a nation-wide organization and the holding of the annual championship games in sections of the country other than the east appear to be likely developments at the annual meeting here on March 4.

Proposed amendments to the constitution and statements made at the joint meeting of the executive and advisory committees here last week are said to indicate a broadening of the scope of the oldest college sport governing body of America. One of the most important amendments would provide that a college holding membership in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America would not be dropped in case it were not represented in the titular track and cross-country championships at least once in two consecutive years.

This, it is explained, would open the way for permanent membership for such institutions as the University of California and the Leland Stanford Junior University on the Pacific coast and the University of Michigan in the middle west, which have competed in the past, as well as the leading universities of the south, southwest and the Rocky Mountain sections. With standard university eligibility rules competition would hinge entirely upon membership and conformity to the I. C. A. A. A. regulations and eligibility code without compulsory restrictions relative to continuity of such competition.

That the adoption of such amendment might result in the 1922 championship games being held in the middle west is not unlikely. It is reported that the first step in this direction will be made in the presentation of an invitation from the University of Michigan to stage the titular meet at Ann Arbor, Michigan, next May or certainly not later than 1923. Nominally, the 1922 games would go to the University of Pennsylvania in the ordinary alternation between Harvard and Pennsylvania.

Last year's games were held in the Harvard stadium and were won by the University of California by half a point from Harvard. Pennsylvania athletic authorities have stated, however, that owing to the reconstruction of the Franklin Field stadium this spring the usual invitation will not be extended. Work will start immediately after the annual Pennsylvania relay carnival and the field will not be suitable for further track competition until next fall.

The University of Michigan has an up-to-date stadium and field which compare favorably with the best in the east. The Wolverines have competed many times in the eastern I. C. A. A. A. meets, scoring well up among the leaders. With California holding the track and field title, won last spring, it is thought that delegates to the meeting here in March will give far more than casual consideration to the invitation from Michigan, should it be presented with the sanction of the athletic council of the Ann Arbor University.

## WISCONSIN WINS LOW-SCORE GAME

Close Guarding Feature of Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Contest With Northwestern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—In a basketball game, featured by a tight defense on both sides, University of Wisconsin defeated Northwestern University 21 to 9 Monday. The first half ended in favor of the Badgers 9 to 5.

The swift Wisconsin passes and the greater speed of the Badger players kept the ball at the Northwestern end of the floor most of the game. W. M. Taylor '22 led the Wisconsin players with 18 points. R. F. Williams '23 played a fine defensive game. Inability to handle the ball and lack of speed kept the Purple from a higher score. Not until the middle of the second half did the Northwestern defense allow the opponents to gain a safe lead. J. J. Patterson '23 stood out from the erratic Purple team with clever dribbling and accurate passing. The Badger players used the bounce pass, which troubled the Northwestern team. The summary:

WISCONSIN NORTHWESTERN  
Taylor, Jr., ..... 18  
Cassidy, ..... 10  
Gibson, ..... 10  
Williams, Jr., ..... 10  
Thibault, Jr., ..... 10  
Saunders, ..... 10  
Score—Wisconsin 21, Northwestern 9. Goals from floor—Taylor 4, Gibson 2, Williams 2 for Wisconsin; Holmes, McKenzie, Saunders for Northwestern. Goals from foul—Taylor 5 for Wisconsin; McKenzie for Northwestern. Referee—J. J. Schommer. Time—Two 20m. periods.

## R. P. MEYER NAMED WRESTLING LEADER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—R. P. Meyer '22 has been elected captain of the Northwestern University wrestling team. He holds the title of 125-pound champion of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. He is not engaged in any other sport at the

present time, although he will be a candidate for the baseball team in the spring. Lieut. H. I. Szymanski has been appointed wrestling coach. He is coaching the team without pay to enable him to retain his amateur standing. He represented the United States in the Olympic Games at 158 pounds. Though he has been working with the squad for some time, the appointment as coach was just recently made.

## COLUMBIA LOSES TO DARTMOUTH

T. H. Cullen Stars for Winners in First Intercollegiate Basketball Game of Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HANOVER, New Hampshire—Dartmouth College opened the 1922 Intercollegiate Basketball League season Monday night with a win over Columbia College. The score at the end of the half was 19 to 12. Missouri was slow in getting started, losing the lead from Washington after six minutes of playing. They were unable to start their singular style of short-passing until the second half, but showed mid-season form in their manner of playing after they got started.

Capt. G. A. Bond '22, was at his best, scoring eight goals from the floor. J. L. Knight '22, breaking loose in the second half, played a star game, scoring four goals. A. H. Bunker '23, played well at center. Washington took the lead in the first half, holding it for several minutes. W. A. Thumser '23, playing right guard, was an excellent shot from middle floor while M. A. Crystal '23, ran him a close second for long shots. Capt. T. C. Thompson '22, at left forward, played a strong defensive game, succeeding in getting two goals. The game was a surprise to Missouri followers, who expected to see a closer contest. The Old Gold and Black squad seemed not to notice the loss of last season's stars, having, it seems, developed some just as good. L. C. Van Nice '23, and J. T. Hayes '23, both results, played well. Van Nice played the strong game. It was very fast. The summary:

WASHINGTON COLUMBIA  
Bond, Jr., ..... 18  
Knight, Jr., ..... 10  
Thumser, Jr., ..... 10  
Crystal, Jr., ..... 10  
Watson, Jr., ..... 10  
Shanahan, Jr., ..... 10  
Score—Dartmouth 21, Columbia 9. Goals from floor—Cullen 3, Goldstein 2, Malcom, Shanahan for Dartmouth; Springhorn 2, Reilly, Mullen, Cullen for Columbia. Goals from foul—Cullen 12 for Dartmouth; Pulley 8 for Columbia. Referee—O'Shay. Umpire—McCarthy. Time—Two 20m. periods.

## VANCOUVER BACK IN FIRST PLACE

Shuts Out Victoria in the Crudest Pacific Coast Hockey League Game Played This Season

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE  
Won Lost P.C.  
Vancouver ..... 6 0 5 .545  
Victoria ..... 5 1 5 .500  
Seattle ..... 4 1 5 .444

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—In the crudest game of hockey seen at the local arena this season Vancouver defeated Victoria Monday night, 4 goals to 0, thereby regaining the lead in the Pacific Coast Hockey Association which they had lost to Victoria on Friday last. Strenuous tactics were in evidence from the start with the players of both teams guilty of much chopping and tripping. Victoria was short of substitutes and Lester Patrick, the visitor's manager, was forced to don a uniform, relieving Johnson on the defense and replacing Fowler in goal, while latter was on penalty bench. Adams scored three goals, one being from a penalty shot awarded for tripping by C. Longhlin. Duncan scored the other after a single-handed rush the length of the ice. The summary:

VICTORIA VANCOUVER  
W. Longhlin, Halderon, Jr., ..... 10  
Meeking, ..... 10  
Dunderdale, ..... 10  
C. Longhlin, ..... 10  
Johnson, ..... 10  
Fowler, ..... 10  
Adams, ..... 10  
Duncan, ..... 10  
Score—Vancouver 4, Victoria 0. Goals—Adams 3, Duncan for Vancouver. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 15m. periods.

## NEBRASKA DEFEATS WASHINGTON 31 TO 23

LINCOLN, Nebraska—University of Nebraska defeated Washington University in basketball 31 to 23. Ability of Capt. T. C. Thompson '22 of the Washington team to count on goals from the foul line brought the Washington total close to the Scarlet and Cream, as he threw 11 out of 13 chances. The game was featured by loose guarding on the part of both teams. Capt. A. H. Smith '22 scored 11 of the Nebraska points. The summary:

NEBRASKA WASHINGTON  
Russell, Jr., ..... 18  
Thumser, Jr., ..... 10  
Smith, Jr., ..... 10  
Cristol, Jr., ..... 10  
Kohl, Jr., ..... 10  
Haverly, Jr., ..... 10  
Munger, Jr., ..... 10  
Score—University of Nebraska 31, Washington 23. Goals from floor—Smith 4, Russell 4, Warren 2, Munger, Kohl, Carman for Nebraska; Thompson 2, Cristol 2, Schnau, Thumser for Washington. Goals from foul—Smith 11, Russell 3 for Nebraska; Thompson 11 for Washington. Referee—C. C. Quigley. Time—Two 20m. periods.

## STONE TO LEAD WRESTLERS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Earl Stone, a veteran of the University of Minnesota wrestling team, has been elected captain of the 1922 Gopher team. He is a senior in the Agricultural College.

## MISSOURI WINS BY WIDE MARGIN

Captain Bond Individual Star of Missouri Valley Conference Game Against Washington

M. V. CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING  
College Won Lost P.C.  
University of Missouri ..... 3 0 1.000  
University of Nebraska ..... 2 0 1.000  
University of Kansas ..... 1 0 1.000  
Kansas State A. C. ..... 1 0 1.000  
University of Oklahoma ..... 1 0 1.000  
Iowa State College ..... 0 1 .000  
Drake University ..... 0 1 .000  
Washington University ..... 0 2 .000  
Grinnell College ..... 0 3 .000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—The University of Missouri basketball team defeated Washington University here Monday night 45 to 26. The score at the end of the half was 19 to 12. Missouri was slow in getting started, losing the lead from Washington after six minutes of playing. They were unable to start their singular style of short-passing until the second half, but showed mid-season form in their manner of playing after they got started.

Capt. G. A. Bond '22, was at his best, scoring eight goals from the floor. J. L. Knight '22, breaking loose in the second half, played a star game, scoring four goals. A. H. Bunker '23, played well at center.

Washington took the lead in the first half, holding it for several minutes. W. A. Thumser '23, playing right guard, was an excellent shot from middle floor while M. A. Crystal '23, ran him a close second for long shots. Capt. T. C. Thompson '22, at left forward, played a strong defensive game, succeeding in getting two goals. The game was a surprise to Missouri followers, who expected to see a closer contest. The Old Gold and Black squad seemed not to notice the loss of last season's stars, having, it seems, developed some just as good. L. C. Van Nice '23, and J. T. Hayes '23, both results, played well. Van Nice played the strong game. It was very fast. The summary:

MISSOURI WASHINGTON  
Bond, Jr., ..... 18  
Knight, Jr., ..... 10  
Thumser, Jr., ..... 10  
Crystal, Jr., ..... 10  
Watson, Jr., ..... 10  
Shanahan, Jr., ..... 10  
Score—Dartmouth 21, Columbia 9. Goals from floor—Cullen 3, Goldstein 2, Malcom, Shanahan for Dartmouth; Springhorn 2, Reilly, Mullen, Cullen for Columbia. Goals from foul—Cullen 12 for Dartmouth; Pulley 8 for Columbia. Referee—O'Shay. Umpire—McCarthy. Time—Two 20m. periods.

## HARVARD WINS CLOSE CONTEST

Columbia Also Victor in Class B Squash Tennis, While Yale-D. K. E. Match Is Unfinished

METROPOLITAN INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT (Class B)  
Won Lost P.C.  
Harvard ..... 8 0 1.000  
Yale ..... 7 0 .875  
Columbia ..... 6 2 .750  
Yale ..... 4 4 .500  
Montclair ..... 3 6 .333  
D. K. E. ..... 2 8 .250  
Crest ..... 1 8 .111

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Harvard Club team had its closest contest of Class B tennis team championship yesterday, winning from the Montclair Athletic Club, the closest margin, 4 matches to 3, while the Yale Club took a long lead in their match against the D. K. E. Club, taking 5 matches to 1, the others being postponed until today on account of the occupancy of the Yale Club courts by the handicap tournament. Montclair took the first two matches without trouble and later R. E. Hughes defeated Grover O'Neill by a closer score. But A. M. Hyde, brother of the national champion, and the Rand brothers, had little trouble in winning their matches for Harvard, and the result hinged on the final match, between C. F. Fuller, Harvard, and H. V. Crawford, Fuller took the first game rather easily, but Crawford took the second with little more trouble, and then took the lead at the start of the third, leading 3-1, 7-4, and 9-5. But Fuller speeded up his footwork and made matters all even on the next hand, and though Crawford again led at 12-9, it was a final spurt, and the game went to Fuller two hands later. He made a strong uphill struggle and saved the day. The summary:

Parker, Parker, Montclair, defeated G. E. Abbott, Harvard, 7-5, 15-10, 15-8.  
C. F. Fuller, Harvard, defeated H. V. Crawford, Montclair, 15-8, 10-15, 15-12.  
William Rand Jr., Harvard, defeated Richard Wirtz, Montclair, 15-5, 15-4.  
R. E. Hughes, Montclair, defeated Grover O'Neill, Harvard, 17-14, 15-10.  
A. M. Hyde, Harvard, defeated Frank Segal, Montclair, 15-5, 15-8.  
A. M. Hyde, Harvard, defeated Jeffrey Graham, Montclair, 15-2, 15-2.  
C. A. Hopkins, Montclair, defeated W. M. Carson Jr., Harvard, 15-4, 15-10.

Yale had little trouble in taking the lead from D. K. E. though the match will not be decided until today, as E. D. Ward for D. K. E. proved too strong for Jesse Spalding, the former football star. The summary:  
G. L. Smith, Yale, defeated H. S. Thorne, D. K. E., 15-3, 15-10.  
H. C. McIntosh, Yale, defeated C. B. Stuart, D. K. E., 15-4, 15-1.  
E. L. Ward, D. K. E., defeated Jesse Spalding, Yale, 15-3, 15-1.  
R. C. Trippe, Yale, defeated E. L. Huntington, D. K. E., 15-4, 13-15.

Columbia University Club showed great strength against Crescent Athletic Club, taking all five matches played, one being canceled when it was found that it could not affect

## NEW YORK PLANS NEW ASSOCIATION

City and State Lawn Tennis Organizations Are to Form a New Body Which Will Include All Factions

NEW YORK, New York—Lawn tennis is expected to benefit greatly by the formation of a new organization in this State. New York City and State form a very important tennis section of the United States, and the fact that they have not always been working in harmony has been a handicap to the development of the sport in this locality. It is in order to bring these two factions together into one organization which will not only work for their mutual benefit, but also for the good of the game in the entire country, that the new organization has been planned.

## NEBRASKA WINS AT BASKET BALL

Iowa State Defeated in Last Few Minutes of Missouri Valley Conference Game at Ames

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa—Iowa State College lost the first Missouri Valley Conference game of the season here Monday night to the University of Nebraska by a score of 21 to 14. Until the last three minutes of play, Iowa State never more than two points behind, but a sudden spurt by Nebraska carried Ames off its feet and gave rise to the seven-point lead of its opponents. Throughout the first half the two teams played on a par, the period ending 8 to 8.

The game was a contest between the long-pass play by Nebraska and the short pass used by Iowa State. R. H. Green '23, Iowa State forward, played a brilliant game, scoring four of Ames' five field goals. The Nebraska team, which went through the game with only one substitution, put up a fine exhibition of team play, no one man standing out as responsible for their victory.

IOWA STATE  
Russell, Jr., ..... 18  
Thumser, Jr., ..... 10  
Smith, Jr., ..... 10  
Cristol, Jr., ..... 10  
Kohl, Jr., ..... 10  
Haverly, Jr., ..... 10  
Munger, Jr., ..... 10  
Score—University of Nebraska 21, Iowa State College 14. Goals from floor—Smith 4, Russell 4, Warren 2, Munger, Kohl, Carman for Nebraska; Thompson 2, Cristol 2, Schnau, Thumser for Washington. Goals from foul—Cullen 12 for Dartmouth; Pulley 8 for Columbia. Referee—O'Shay. Umpire—McCarthy. Time—Two 20m. periods.

## CONDITIONS FOR ENTRY CHANGED

Important New Provision in the Lake Placid Diamond Trophy Skating Championship Race

LAKE PLACID, New York—An important new provision contained in the conditions governing entry by registered skaters in the Lake Placid Diamond Trophy championship, the world-wide skating event for amateurs which was recently sanctioned by the International Skating Union of America, and is to be held here February 9 and 10, is that under which skaters in good standing who have won 30 or more points in the last preceding duly sanctioned international amateur outdoor speed skating championship event are made eligible.

Others eligible to compete in the Diamond Trophy event include the winner of the largest number of points in the last preceding duly sanctioned United States national amateur outdoor speed skating championship meet; the winner of the largest number of points in the last preceding Canadian national amateur outdoor speed skating championship meet, and the winner of the last preceding international amateur outdoor speed skating championship meet. The entry conditions also state that the national amateur outdoor speed skating championship of any country holding national or international amateur meets conducted along lines and under rules similar to the American national and international meets may also be declared eligible to compete.

Under the sanction given by the International Skating Union, the winner of the largest number of points in the Diamond Trophy meet is to be declared officially "the amateur skating ace of America." In addition he is to be awarded a diamond studded gold medal emblematic of his achievement. Individual medals of solid gold, silver and bronze are also to be awarded winners of first, second and third places in each of the events.

## OHIO STATE WINS OVER MICHIGAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Coming from behind in the last half, Ohio State University defeated University of Michigan, 26 to 22, in a basketball game here Monday night. It was Michigan's opening battle of the race for the championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association.

The score was tied at 22 with only a few minutes left to play. Capt. A. F. Greenspan '22, forward, broke the tie with a free throw; R. L. Dudley '23, forward, widened the margin with a basket. Dudley starred, with four baskets to his credit. For Michigan, Rex Reason '23, forward, was the leading floor goal scorer, with three. The summary:

OHIO STATE MICHIGAN  
Dudley, Jr., ..... 18  
Greenspan, Jr., ..... 10  
Bald, Jr., ..... 10  
Davis, Jr., ..... 10  
Shidder, Jr., ..... 10  
Reason, Jr., ..... 10  
Score—Ohio State 26, Michigan 22. Goals from floor—Dudley 4, Greenspan 3, Bald 2 for Ohio; Reason 3, Ellis 3, Cappon for Michigan. Goals from foul—Dudley 7 for Ohio; Reason 3 for Michigan. Referee—F. A. Young. Umpire—Kearns.

## NEW YORK PLANS NEW ASSOCIATION

City and State Lawn Tennis Organizations Are to Form a New Body Which Will Include All Factions

NEW YORK, New York—Lawn tennis is expected to benefit greatly by the formation of a new organization in this State. New York City and State form a very important tennis section of the United States, and the fact that they have not always been working in harmony has been a handicap to the development of the sport in this locality. It is in order to bring these two factions together into one organization which will not only work for their mutual benefit, but also for the good of the game in the entire country, that the new organization has been planned.

While some of the tennis leaders have realized for a long time that the formation of some body which would bring these two interests together would help the game, the first steps actually taken toward such an organization occurred last Saturday at Utica, when the representatives of tennis bodies from all parts of the Empire State met at the Fort Schuyler Club and agreed to the rules for a preliminary organization.

It is proposed to call the new body the New York State Tennis Association. The State is to be divided into 12 districts, seven of which will be within what is now known as the Western, Northern, Central, Mohawk Valley and Hudson Valley, will all have a representative on the executive committee. In addition to the 12 members on the executive committee, there will be two delegates at-large, one representing the up-state section and the other the metropolitan section. Thus, the tentative plan now provides for an executive committee of 19 members, including five officers.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association has signified its willingness to grant a charter to a state-wide association, if it is shown that it can become a harmonious unit. The movement to unify the tennis interests of the whole State was started when the Metropolitan Association found that it could not obtain the standing of a separate sectional association with voting power in the national councils. The Metropolitan Association, as at present organized, includes clubs within a radius of 35 miles of New York, embracing all of Long Island and parts of New Jersey, Connecticut and Westchester, as well as the city. It is believed that, under the new plan, both local and State interests in the sport will be safeguarded better than they could be by any other system, and that the section which, in the number and standing of clubs and players, ranks among the highest, if not the highest, in the country, will be able to make its influence more useful than ever before.

At the meeting in Utica the following officers were selected for the new association: C. S. Landers, New York City, president; E. F. Torrey, Utica, vice-president; P. W. Bowen, Buffalo, second vice-president; J. W. Merseaux, New York, secretary, and L. B. Dalley, East Orange, New Jersey, treasurer. The plans agreed upon Saturday have already been outlined to the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Association and that body will report tomorrow night at the annual meeting of the association in the Vanderbilt Hotel.

NORTH GERMANY IS WINNER, 5 TO 1 Defeats a North Holland Team in an Association Football Match at Hamburg

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany—An Association football team representing north Germany defeated a north Holland side by 5 goals to 1 at Hamburg, on December 11. Although the margin of victory is very wide, the Dutchmen gave a good account of themselves and were at no time outclassed. Karl Breuel played well in the winners' forward line and himself obtained four goals. Another prominent German player was Fritz Lorenz. The score at half-time was 2 to 0.

Some surprise was occasioned in the Berlin league championship by the defeat of B. B. C. Brandenburg, which lost, 0 to 1, to Union 1892. The latter eleven well deserved its narrow victory. Northern-Norwest made its total of points equal to that of Brandenburg by scoring 3 goals to 1 against Tasmanke, and consequently shared the first place in the standing of Division 1. Three teams scored four goals apiece. They were Wacker 1904, Victoria, and Union Sport Club, Charlottenburg. The two last-named had their defenses pierced once by Norden and Preussen, respectively, while Wacker was able to prevent its opponents, Spandauer Sportverein, from scoring. Sportverein 1892 drew with Fussballverein 1912; each team finding the net once. Minerva did well to defeat Tennis Borussia by the odd goal in three, and Alemannia, won by 3 goals to 1, against Vorwärts.

Verein Fussball won the regional championship at Königsberg on December 11, defeating, in the final match of the competition, Lituanja of Tilsit. The winners scored 3 goals to 1. In Western Germany, Duisburger Fuss-

ballverein retained its position at the head of the local standing, defeating Turn and Sportverein by 2 goals to 1. The second team in the standing, Duisburger Spielverein, could only draw, 1 to 1, again Duiseldorf Concordia. Several "friendly" games also took place, but, apart from one or two instances of high scoring, they carried little interest. Wacker defeated Neuhäusen at Munich by no fewer than 15 goals to 0, and, at Fribourg, Sportklub defeated Lorrach by a dozen clear goals.

## HIGH SCORING IN SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Seven Goals Are Obtained by Falkirk Against the Greenock Morton Team on December 17

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A characteristic of Association football in the Scottish League on December 17 was unusually high scoring. Falkirk's forwards obtained seven goals against the Greenock Morton team, which was without its international halfback, John Wright. They were always taking "snap" shots at goal, whilst their halfbacks, notably Thomas Townsley, offered solid opposition to all the Morton attacks. Thomas Ferguson, in the Falkirk goal, had little to do.

Another goalkeeper who spent an easy afternoon was Charles Shaw, of the Celtic, playing at home against Clydebank. The international pair immediately in front of him—Alexander McNair and Joseph Dodds, guarded their goal most effectively. Of the Celtic front line, Patrick Gallagher was the most lively member. He scored only one of the six goals obtained, but his clever and tricky work led up to several of the others. Clydebank was completely outplayed. A sturdy and stubborn defense was put up by the losers' backs and goalkeeper, but they had little support from the men in front.

The return to something like his best form by Andrew Cunningham had not a little to do with Glasgow Rangers' five goals success over the Albion Rovers, who were expected to make a big battle against the league leaders. There was one period when the Rovers had the better of matters, but by that time the Rangers were absolutely safe. It was Cunningham who made the opening for George Henderson to score a very fine first goal. Cunningham scored the second goal himself, and later Thomas Cairns put on three in quick succession. It was not a particularly bright display that the Rangers gave, but the Rovers put up a disappointing battle, and Gordon Kerr, in goal, was not seen at his best.

The Heart of Midlothian obtained a 4 goals victory. The Hearts had not lost a game for six weeks. Yet it could not be said they played well against the Airdrieonians, and there were still obvious weaknesses in the side, notably at halfback, where the captain, Robert Preston, was the only satisfactory performer. Forward, too, there were weak spots. It was, however, pleasing for Edinburgh followers to note the readiness with which scoring opportunities were seized. The Airdrieonians were not a brilliant combination, but they played a useful sort of game and were hardly 4 goals inferior to the Hearts.

The Hibernians were playing against Queen's Park at Hampden, Glasgow, and were meritorious winners. Thus Edinburgh was able to bring off a double victory, a rare thing nowadays. It was at halfback that the Hibernians were too good for the amateurs. The Hibernians made a change at center forward, Archibald Young, who came back to the position after a lengthy absence, scoring a couple of goals. Hugh Ferguson, of Motherwell, was closely attended by Victor Milne, Aberdeen, and not a goal, hardly a shot, could he manage. As is often the case when Ferguson is held, Motherwell failed to score. The stalwart Aberdeen halfbacks ruled the game, and their victory was well deserved, the more so because John Miller, a star scorer, was an absentee.

Dunbar, gained a most valuable win over Dundee. The latter played clever football and was a well-balanced team, but the forwards had scarcely a shot in their locker. The Dunbarton men, however, were more business-like. Donald Colman, an international, defended grandly, and goals were scored by John Browning, a former Celtic player, and John Wood, formerly with the Edinburgh Hibernians. Two precious league points were also picked up by the steadily improving Third Lanark, at Paisley. That was never expected by the St. Mirren supporters, and, on the whole, a draw would have been a more accurate reflection of the play. In the Partick Thistle vs. Clyde game, the characteristic was the keenness of the play. The Thistle men won, but there was as much good football on one side as on the other. A little more "snap" in their work accounted as much as anything for the Thistle's victory.

## GLEN ECHO GOLF TOURNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Glen Echo Country Club, St. Louis, Missouri, is to hold the women's western golf championship tournament this summer. The award was made by the executive committee at the regular January meeting of the association. The week of August 25 was tentatively set as the date. Several cities in the Chicago district were discussed for establishing an exclusive golf course for women. Mrs. Hathaway Watson, president of the association, started the talk with an official statement. Recent action of a club here in barring women from its course is the cause of the discussion.

## PRESENT CHAMPION WINS FIRST HEAT

Thomas Newman Beats Former Title Holder Inman in London Professional Billiards Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The first heat of the London professional billiards tournament has been won by the present English champion, Thomas Newman, who defeated a former champion, Melbourne Inman, by 4241 points in a match of 16,000 up at Burroughs Hall, London. The London tournament has formerly been conducted as a handicap competition, but now the terms are level, and interest in the matches is consequently much increased. The competitors are William Smith, the 1920 champion, Claude Falkner, runner-up for the championship in 1920, Newman, and Inman.

The matches are of a fortnight's duration, that between Newman and Inman commencing on Monday, November 29, and ending on Saturday, December 12. Inman started badly, and by the end of the first day Newman had obtained a lead of 669. This he increased on Tuesday to 1202, profiting by a mistake on the part of Inman, who inadvertently played with the wrong ball, to run up a break of 434. Inman managed to reply to this with 341, compiled in a slow, deliberate manner. On the Wednesday, Newman made a fine all-round break of 750. He looked well set when he misjudged a red winner. Inman resorted to safety tactics until the end of the day, when he was 1945 points in arrears. On the Thursday, Newman gave a clever exhibition of play at the top of the table, carrying an unfinished 125 to 290. Inman showed greatly improved form but was 2018 behind at the close of play. Although Inman started off well on the Friday, he could not maintain his rate of progress and Newman, after making 666, commenced the Saturday's play with 3153 points in hand.

The commencement of play in the second week saw Inman 3239 points to the bad. He made praiseworthy efforts to pick up, but Newman contrived to keep well ahead. Both men made three-figure breaks frequently. On one occasion Inman put together 565 in his best style, falling only at a difficult run through the loser. He played well all round the board, his opponent showing up best at top of the table work. Chiefly by this means, Newman made several good breaks of over 300. One of his best efforts was a good run of 456, toward the end of the second week's play. The summary:

FIRST WEEK  
Newman Inman Lead  
Monday ..... 1,237 1,355 1,253  
Tuesday ..... 2,587 1,355 1,253  
Wednesday ..... 4,001 2,055 1,945  
Thursday ..... 5,168 5,150 2,018  
Friday ..... 5,666 2,513 2,153  
Saturday ..... 7,873 4,884 2,989  
SECOND WEEK  
Newman Inman Lead  
Monday ..... 9,263 6,312 2,951  
Tuesday ..... 10,697 7,871 2,826  
Wednesday ..... 12,091 8,750 3,341  
Thursday ..... 13,333 9,404 3,929  
Friday ..... 14,400 10,915 3,485  
Saturday ..... 15,000 11,769 3,231

## LINFIELD HEADS IRISH STANDING

Defeats the Glenavon Association Football Team on December 17 for the Belfast City Cup

STANDING IN ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL COMPETITION FOR BELFAST CITY CUP  
To December 17 Inclusive

Goals  
Linfield ..... 3 0 1 2 6 7  
Glenavon ..... 2 1 1 10 8 5  
Glenora ..... 2 1 1 8 5 5  
Queens Island ..... 1 2 6 6 4  
Cliftonville ..... 0 4 0 6 13 0

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland—The Linfield Association football team rose to the head of the standing of the competition for the Belfast City Cup on December 17,



## NEGRO ADVANCE IN SOUTH IS FORECAST

Principal of Tuskegee Institute Says Encouraging Progress Is Being Made Through Commission on Interracial Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Encouraging progress in solving the Negro problem is being made in the southern states through the Commission on Interracial Relations, according to Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama, who, in a cable from Boston on "Some National Aspects of the Negro Question," said that "the most significant, the most hopeful thing, to my mind, about this whole question in the south is the changed attitude of southern whites toward education, economic opportunity and social justice for the black."

Dr. Moton said that he had endeavored to maintain at Tuskegee Institute the notably high standards set by Booker T. Washington. He felt that both Tuskegee's founder and all of his friends and supporters would be proud at the condition of the school and the appearance of the grounds and buildings. He also pointed out to the Negro people the importance and significance of the work of the interracial commission, as it affects the life and conditions of all the people of the south.

"I have no apologies either for the presence or for the record of the Negroes in America throughout their stay in this country," he said. "In industry, it is a record of hard work and thrift. More than 70 per cent of the Negro race over 10 years of age are engaged in gainful occupations. Seventy-five per cent of all the women of the race are wage earners. Staffing with practically nothing, the Negro race owns \$60,000,000 per cent of all the homes occupied by the Negro race. The Negro owns more than 30,000,000 acres of land and the total wealth of the race is estimated at approximately \$1,000,000,000."

"In the matter of education, since emancipation the race has reduced its quota of illiteracy to 25 per cent. Their secondary schools and higher institutions of learning represent a value of \$95,000,000, toward whose support the race today is making an annual contribution of \$1,600,000. The south is not slow to concede the part which the Negro plays in its economic life. Increasing attention is being paid to his welfare and safety as such, and his skill and capacity as an industrial worker. This sentiment seems to be crystallized in the work of the Commission on Interracial Relations organized in Atlanta, Georgia, just at the close of the late war. This commission represents a determined effort on the part of Christian white men and women throughout the south to express in concrete deeds the conviction of their hearts that justice and righteousness are not to be qualified by considerations of race or color or even of sex. This is essentially a movement in which white people of the south and black people as well cooperate in mutual confidence and good will."

"Every part of the south is represented in the movement. In every state there is a committee representing the state as a whole and in nearly every county of the south there is a committee representing both races, who work together for the same purpose and in the same spirit. This commission has been most outspoken in its condemnation of mob law, and it may be justly said that a radical change has taken place throughout the south in public opinion on this vital subject. There is no going today in the south that will publicly justify mob violence in any form. This change of sentiment within a few years marks a significant achievement for the conscience and courage of the leaders of public opinion in the south."

W. S. Alexander, executive secretary and one of the white members of the Commission on Interracial Relations, which has headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, spoke at the meetings and seconded all that Dr. Moton said regarding relations between the races. In the south, Mr. Alexander said he felt that the Negro problem could only be worked out through conference and cooperation. He said that race relations committees have been organized in 300 counties of the south, particularly in the Yazoo Delta. These small groups of whites and Negroes come together, thresh things out and outline a program of action, with the determination to secure for the Negro every right and privilege enjoyed by any other American.

## NEED OF RELIEF FOR NEAR EAST IS EMPHASIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Increased seriousness in the situation in Syria and in Trans-Caucasia, and the need for additional relief in other areas covered by the Near East Relief, was strongly indicated by cables just received and other announcements made in connection with the annual meeting of the board of trustees of that organization and the meeting held in Town Hall on Monday night to award diplomas and medals to overseas workers who had returned after the conclusion of the terms of service.

who have not the resources to care for them.  
Capt. E. A. Yarrow, Near East relief director for Trans-Caucasia, Russia, in a cable from Tiflis, reported that 3000 Armenians, the first of a contingent of 10,000 being sent to Trans-Caucasia from Mesopotamia, were in Beirut, whither they were transported by the British authorities of Mesopotamia. Other speakers included Henry Morgenthau, Dr. Talbot Williams and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

## MUSIC

New York Notes  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—January 2, at Carnegie Hall, Elly Ney and the Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Mme. Ney's husband, Willem van Hoogstraten, gave a Brahms concert that should have been heard by every lover of Brahms. Those to whom that great master means a musical feast somewhat too heavy for their enjoyment, they, too, should have been in attendance. What piano concerto is more majestically melodious than the Brahms D minor, Op. 15, which opened the program? There are few more thrillingly difficult and yet more postically appealing concerto than the B major, Op. 83, which was the third and last number on the program. Also, there are not many pianists, men or women, who, if they could, would dare to put two pieces of such technical intricacy on the same program. Mme. Ney played them with an ease that can scarcely be explained.

The Philharmonic Orchestra was a perfect accompanying instrument under the command of a master's baton. It was Mr. van Hoogstraten's first appearance in America, and it will certainly not be his last. First because he and his wife are to give an all-Mozart program at Carnegie Hall in two weeks (assisted by the Philharmonic Orchestra, once more) and secondly because there surely is an orchestra in this country, somewhere, looking for a conductor like Mr. van Hoogstraten. His beat is clean, exact, as meaningful as a spoken word. His readings are such as never miss a nuance be it in a melodious pianissimo passage or in a sweeping crescendo; "Variation on a Theme of Haydn," Op. 85, he brought out a poetry that won for him a most enthusiastic reception. In the piano concerto he never subordinated the orchestra but neither did he overplay the pianist.

On the evening of January 1 the American Orchestral Society made its first appearance at the People's Institute of Concerts given at Cooper Union. Before the foundation of this society, in 1920, there was in America no connection on a large scale between school and music and between orchestras. Students of orchestral instruments had no opportunity to obtain the training necessary to develop them into symphonic orchestral players and student conductors had no opportunity to actually study conducting with orchestras in preparation for future work as professionals. The American Orchestral Society, now incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, has developed a comprehensive plan whereby this necessary training may now be obtained in New York. The method was tried out last year and warranted the enlarged plans now in operation. There are four divisions of work—neighborhood orchestras, junior training orchestra, senior training orchestra and a conductors' class. The conductors' classes are held for the leaders of the society's neighborhood orchestras. These conductors attend the rehearsals of the senior training orchestra and study the technical points in conducting. Each week the conductors have special conferences. Advanced conductors are, on occasion, permitted to conduct compositions that the senior orchestra is rehearsing, and their work is criticized by the musical director, Dirk Poch.

## RACIAL ANTAGONISM IS MENACE TO PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Racial antagonism is the real menace to the peace of the world, according to John W. Salmond, delegate from New Zealand to the reduction of armament Conference, who spoke in Peabody Hall, Harvard University, under the auspices of the Law School Society of the Phillips Brooks House Association.

## FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM LAUDED

Comptroller Crissinger Recommends Certain Modifications and Safeguards in Laws Relating to National Banking System

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. R. Crissinger, Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report to the Sixty-Seventh Congress offers several recommendations for changes in the laws governing banking and the banking system. Declaring the statutes relating to national banks in many instances archaic, the report urges legislation that will liberalize the act so as to put national banks on an equal footing with state institutions. The report also emphasizes the importance of early consideration of some limitation on the privilege of rediscounting bank paper as a means of extending credit.

"Beginning with April, 1922, a number of banks which were organized under the act of 1863, and with corporate existence of less than 20 years, will reach the end of their corporate life unless the law is amended," says Mr. Crissinger in his report. In consideration of this fact the Comptroller offers a bill, which carries out the lines of the act of 1882, with the following notable changes: extension of the corporate existence may be authorized either by written consent or by vote of stockholders representing two-thirds interest at a duly called meeting; it provides that in the event that any shareholder desires to withdraw from the association and an appraisal committee is appointed to value the shares, the names of such appraisal committee shall be certified to the Comptroller of the Currency within 60 days from the date of extension of the charter. Under the bill submitted the circulating notes of the bank will continue to be issued and redeemed as provided by existing law.

As an alternative to the bill for extension of charters, a bill is submitted amending Section 5136 of the Revised Statutes to provide that banks shall have perpetual succession. The report also proposes legislation which in substance would avoid the devious course necessary under the existing laws, in connection with the consolidation of the state and national banks.

Reserve Banks Given Supreme Test  
Mr. Crissinger declares the fiscal year ended October 31, 1921, "the most trying through which banking institutions have passed in a long period. Following an experience of inflation which, considering its world-wide extent, was perhaps without parallel, the banks in the past year have been under the necessity of facing the reaction in the form of progressive deflation," he says. "To an extent that a few years ago would have been beyond our imaginations, the necessity has been imposed upon the American banking system to provide, as it were, a pneumatic cushion to ease down the economic structure of the world. The strain has been a heavy and difficult one, and the results have been such as to justify, beyond all our expectations, the confidence that has been reposed in our Federal Reserve System."

"It must be borne in mind that the inauguration of the Federal Reserve System was practically simultaneous with the outbreak of the great war, which, though it did not involve the United States directly for a long time, nevertheless had its instant reactions upon our financial and economic concerns. These reactions were so extensive and intensive that there is a possibility, in view of our experience of the last seven years, of questioning that, but for the timely establishment of the Federal Reserve System, our country, and indeed the rest of the world, would have suffered much greater difficulties in financing the war than were actually experienced."

"Within these seven years our country has had its position changed from that of a heavy debtor nation to that of the greatest creditor nation in the world. The consolidation and industrial resources made possible not only our own tremendous participation in the war, but also the extension of vast and unprecedented financial assistance to our allies."

Redeeming Limitation  
"The deflation in prices in the last year and a half has tested the solvency of every bank in the land, presenting acute conditions which required the most skillful handling. Even the most sanguine of its authors would not have claimed that the Federal Reserve System was perfect. In some of its phases the experience of recent years has demonstrated need of modification. Particularly, I suggest serious consideration of some limitation on the privilege of rediscounting bank paper as a means of extending credit. The rediscounting of one bank's paper at another bank is at best a questionable procedure, liable to become a menace when a bank pyramids credits by rediscounting too much of its paper on other banks. I wish to be understood not as opposing it altogether, but as urging some safeguards. Property limited and restricted, such rediscounts constitute a practicable means of distributing credit, and of enabling the less fortunately situated communities to draw aid, especially for heavy seasonal requirements, from other communities which are able to extend it."

## CHANGE IN VOTING LAW IS DEMANDED

Rhode Island Women Would Abolish Property Qualification for Vote on Certain Matters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Women voters of the State have entered the fight for abolition of the property qualification amendment to the state Constitution. The Rhode Island branch of the League of Women Voters has established a lobby, announcing that it will work for the repeal of the measure, characterized by the women leaders as "un-Christian, unpatriotic, undemocratic and unfair."

Mrs. Sarah M. Algeo, chairman of the league, denounced the property qualification clause, which permits only property owners to vote on public matters and for certain city and town officials. She says of it: "It is an unwholesome influence in every way. It dulls the moral sense of the administrators of the law and its effects upon the victims are bad. To make the dollar sign the hall-mark of citizenship is absolutely opposed to the spirit of democracy. All men are born free and equal, but in Rhode Island they have to acquire \$134 worth of property to prove it when they grow up."

For years the Democratic minority in the General Assembly has waged a losing fight against the abolition of the "property" vote. Four bills, seeking its repeal, have been introduced in the present session of the General Assembly. In each house one has been offered by a Republican author and a Democratic author. In each house a more substantial interest is evidenced in the bills from the fact that the League of Women Voters has concentrated in attacking it.

As may be imagined the property qualification amendment presents ample possibility for evasion by subterfuge. "Borrowing of property" to attain qualification under the law has been so commonly resorted to that it is conceded that only those conscientiously opposed to such a method are deprived of the added rights in some voting districts. The machine Republicans have secured its retention, while the independents have aligned themselves with the Democrats in opposing it.

Demonstrations when soldiers, returned from service in France, marched to the State House, demanding the repeal, were ineffective. The argument that these men, who fought for their country in the world war, were deprived of rights that "black-robes," owing \$134 worth of property, right enjoy, was unavailing, but the woman voter had not taken so decided a stand against the measure then.

## MR. WALLACE ADVISES NORMAL PRICE RATIO FOR FARMER AND CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—To bring about adjustment in agriculture and, through it, industry, railroad deficits "must be met by reductions in operating costs rather than by advances in rates," Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, declared on Monday night before the Traffic Club at the Bellevue Stratford. "Agriculture," he said, "urgently needs the adjustment of freight rates on farm products, to a point at which they bear about the same ratio to the price the farmer receives for those products as prevailed before the war."

An "efficient" agriculture and an "efficient" transportation system, Mr. Wallace declared, are indispensable to the national welfare and are dependent upon one another. The relations between the two industries, he said, "is so very intimate" that neither "can afford to acquiesce in a condition which seriously affects the other."

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JACK LONDON CLUB GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Jack London Club, organized by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as its protest against cruelties in training animals, has reached a membership of 215,145, according to the monthly report of the society. The American Humane Education Society reports the addition of 408 new bands of Mercy, making 134,643 in all.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

London, December, 1921.

THE December dinner of The London Society was well attended. The tables were full; the guests were expectant. But I fear that all of them had not come to learn more about that excellent institution, The London Society, and its efforts to regulate the future of London. They were drawn by the announcement that Dean Inge was to take the chair, with Stephen Leacock as the guest of honor—the extremes of gloom and gaiety. At my table the chief topic of conversation was "What are they talking about?" Several of the guests rose at intervals in their places to see if these two, who sat next to each other, were engaged in conversation. Each time the report was—"Not yet."

MR. LEACOCK'S subject was "Impressions of London." He was funny from start to finish, but I made up my mind that funny men should intersect serious passages into their comedies. An audience soon weary of forced fun. When I opened my Morning Post, on the following morning, I was gratified to find Mr. Leacock striking a serious note. He had long columns on the "Income Tax, Its Fallacy and Failure." He followed with more columns the next day. His articles have been followed by much correspondence. I suspect that Mr. Leacock has discovered an entirely new public—persons who are indifferent to his humor, but who are enormously interested in the Income Tax.

AT the Sesame Club, on the following night, an Author gave an Address, or a Talk, as he called it, under the curious title, "Why Write?" The talk was in a large measure autobiographical. He interested and amused his audience by describing his purposes in writing when he began, and at the present day, in percentage tables. Thus:

## WHEN HE BEGAN TO WRITE

- 50% Ambition.
- 35% Vanity.
- 25% Making a living.
- 10% Something to say.

## THE PRESENT DAY

- 50% Earning a living.
- 25% Vanity.
- 25% Something to say.

IT is not often that His Majesty's Stationery Office issues a work so important to Literary Men, to Professors, and to Teachers of literature as the volume of nearly four hundred pages called "The Teaching of English in England." It is the report of the departmental committee appointed by the President of the Board of Education to inquire into the position of English in the Educational system of England. Sir Henry Newbolt was chairman, and it is no exaggeration to say that few official publications are done with so much care and more clearly. At the beginning there is the following "Note" of some interest financially. "The estimated gross cost of the preparation of the appended Report (including the expenses of the Witnesses and Members of the Committee) is £1104 5s. 7d., of which £275 represents the gross cost of printing and publishing this Report."

THE play "Will Shakespeare," by Miss Clemence Dane, has been a nine days' theatrical wonder. The dramatic critics were very severe upon it, the public did not attend in any number. Mr. Basil Dean, the manager, decided to take it off. When its last weeks were announced members of the public, and also actors and actresses began to write to the papers lamenting that so beautiful and stimulating a play should be withdrawn. The result was that the theater began to fill. Mr. Basil Dean now announces, "I had intended to cut 'Will Shakespeare' at a loss, but public opinion has won it a fresh start." As public opinion is always being blamed for the triviality of the modern theater, it is pleasant to record that in regard to "Will Shakespeare," at any rate, public opinion has beaten the critics.

ANOTHER interesting item of literary drama news is that Strindberg's "Advent" has been produced at the "Old Vic." A contemporary in reporting this performance remarks, "No one seeking entertainment or hoping for a play in the conventional sense need trouble to visit the 'Old Vic.' Rather in 'Advent' an allegory, a moral lesson, even a devotional exercise." Some day a theatrical manager will discover that there is a great number of people who prefer on the stage "A moral lesson, even a devotional exercise" to an "entertainment."

AT a meeting of the "Incorporated Society of 'Eager Heart,'" Miss Alice Buckton's mystery play, which has been performed several times every Christmas since 1903, one of the company remarked that "Most of the preaching of the day, and much of the art is to the converted." It may be due to this statement that, by permission of the Home Office, it was arranged to give a performance of "Eager Heart" before the female prisoners at Holloway Gaol. I was present, and I can only say that the two hundred prisoners were a perfect audience. They responded to all the finest speeches and episodes in the play, and they joined in the carol, which was sung at the conclusion of the performance with a jubilation that was quite remarkable. Those who heard it will not soon forget with what zest they sang the refrain, "Rejoice, Rejoice!" The modern method of treating prisoners with kindness and encouragement, and showing them the best of art and literature, is having a great success.

IT SHOULD be to see a performance of one of the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas at the prison. By the by, a woman who signs herself R. K. R. has compiled a Gilbert examination paper, somewhat on the lines of Cambridge's "Pitwick" examination

paper, but not quite as intricate. There are seventeen questions, I rather like number 10, which is as follows: Is Gilbert or Sir James Barrie more open to the charge of using the same idea or joke over and over again? In answering the candidate must take account of the different datum lines of economy in England and Scotland!

LORD INCHCAPE has issued a grave warning for the need of drastic retrenchment in our National finances. I am entirely with him, but while I was reading his warning speech, the literary kink in my brain wondered if anybody would quote Southey on the warning bell on the Inchcape rock. It was therefore with some pleasure that I found The Daily Mail putting Southey's stanza at the top of its editorial on Lord Inchcape's warning:

The Abbot of Aberbrothok  
Had placed a bell on the Inchcape Rock,  
On a buoy in the storm it floated and swung,  
And over the waves its warning rang.

THE articles on Sir Arthur Pearson, who at one time was Harmsworth's rival, retell the story of how he won his first position in the journalistic world. "The Bits," then a new paper, published each week 10 questions of a very stiff character, in general information, and offered a position in the office, with a salary of £100 a year to the reader who received the highest marks in answering these 10 questions, each week for three months. Arthur Pearson was the winner. Before long he was manager of "The Bits," and after a few years he left and started "Pearson's Weekly," which was the foundation of his fortunes.

AT a literary dinner one of the guests, somewhat startled by the three greatest imaginative Englishmen were Shakespeare, Turner, and Dickens. He was asked to develop the theme, but being a Scotsman, replied that he would prefer to use his material in a magazine article.

TO Straight Statements I have added: "I think Dickens is one of the best friends mankind has ever had. He has held the mirror up to nature, and of its fragments has composed a fresh world. . . . They (his people) are worth knowing, just as one's neighbors are for their picturesque characters and their pathetic fates. Their names should be in every child's mouth; they ought to be adopted members of every household. . . . In every English-speaking home, in the four quarters of the globe, parents and children will do well to read Dickens aloud of a winter's evening; they will love winter, and one another, and God the better for it."

(By G. Santayana in The Dial.)

AMONG the New Books that I should like to read are:

"The Whistler Journal," by E. R. and J. Pennell. Because I am a Whistlerian, and every Whistlerian must place this volume on the shelf beside the Pennell life of Whistler.

"Kate Greenaway's Pictures," by H. M. Cundall.

Because Kate Greenaway was Kate Greenaway, and this volume contains water colors by her which have never before been published.

"The Herford Asop," by Oliver Herford.

Because so far I have found a laugh or laughs in everything Oliver Herford has done, and this book should be added to them.

## EARLY AMERICA

Days of the Discoverers. By L. Lamproy. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$2.50.

In those youthful days of especial delight in romance and adventure one would seize eagerly upon a book with fascinating pictures of canoes, ships and caravels, of queer animals, people in strange rich costumes—men in armor, Indians, pages, lords, ladies and queens. When the first paragraph of such a book begins: "A red fox ran into an empty church. In the middle of the church he sat up and looked around. Nothing stirred—not the painted figures on the wooded walls nor the boy who stood in the doorway," the reader settles with a shrug of satisfaction to enjoy the 300 pages of promised pleasure. Such a book is "Days of the Discoverers," by L. Lamproy.

In tracing the history of any nation back to its beginnings, one becomes entangled in a mass of legend and myth. Even for so young a country as America this is true. Lieft Ericsson and the Vikings, definite as their place is in history, lose their sharpness in a mist of uncertainty, and the spot on the banks of the Charles River marked as the site of Ericsson's dwelling or the tower at Norumbega Park near Boston are not entirely convincing.

Besides bringing Columbus to the reader in a most human guise, the less familiar figures of Ericsson, Hendrick Hudson, Cabot, Cortes, Drake, John Smith, and others are presented in the same delightful narrative form. In every instance the story is set against a background of scholarly integrity. Here and there, not too many, are references to notes at the end of the chapter giving in not at all the "dry as dust" manner too common, answers to the very question you were mentally asking. These references need not be looked up unless the reader wishes for the story is complete without them. However, after the investigation of two or three, they are found so illuminating that you wish they had been placed at the bottom of the page so the story need not be so long interrupted with the added risk of losing your place.

Besides the four illustrations in color by Elizabeth Curtis and the eleven in black and white by Florence Choate, there is an added charm in poems which, after the manner of Kipling, preface the different stories.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Matthew Prior: A Study of His Public Career and Correspondence. By L. G. Wickham Legg. Cambridge University Press. 22s. 6d. New York: 'Str Isaac Pitman & Co. \$2.50.

THIS important volume, which throws a flood of light upon the negotiations over the Peace of Ryswick and of Utrecht, will be found indispensable to all students of the reigns of William and Queen Anne. When Macaulay wrote, much of the material here given had not been made available to students, and Lord Stanhope by some curious fatality failed to make use of some of that he had at hand. We have only to compare Mr. Legg's 330 well-filled pages with Mr. Austin Dobson's notice of Prior in the Dictionary of National Biography, and with the same writer's excellent introduction to his selections from Prior in the Parliamentary Library, to realize how immense are the additions made to our knowledge by Mr. Wickham Legg, who only incidentally touches on the literary side of Prior, which has been recently and admirably presented to us by Mr. A. R. Waller.

It is then not the Prior whom Thackeray loved, the author of many lines which the novelist placed "among the easiest, the richest, the most charmingly humorous of English lyrical poems," not the Prior whom Johnson described emphatically as a lady's book, but the Prior whom his contemporaries knew as a diplomatist acceptable at once to Louis XIV, William III and Queen Anne, the author of many admirable letters, and the seeker after office whose desire for his own advancement was so often and so candidly expressed that we have to recall the Duchess of Portland's testimony that he "made himself beloved by every living thing in the house—master, child and servant, human creature, or animal." And surely the "noble, lovely little Peggy" of his sweetest lines has a right to be heard in his defense.

And what a romance is his career, even in that golden age for Englishmen of letters! In eight years he rose from errand boy to Secretary to the English Embassy at The Hague, and, say what we will of the power of the patron in that age of patronage, Lord Dorset and the Montagus would have been powerless to help him to such an elevation had not his own character and ability been there to second them.

## II

Matthew Prior was the son of a carpenter at Wimborne, but was, as the registers show, in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster. His uncle, Arthur Prior, was the proprietor of the Rhenish Wine Tavern in Cannon Row, Whitehall, and took young Matthew into his service as waiter and errand boy, a kindly act which laid the foundation of his nephew's fortunes. Lord Dorset, coming to the inn one day to look for a friend, "surprised" the boy, then 10 years old, according to his own statement in after years, with a Horace in his hand, asked him what he did with it, and put him through his paces, ending by bidding him put one of the odes into English, "which Mat did in English meter, and brought it up to the company before they broke up, and the company was so well pleased with the performance and the oddness of the thing that they all liberally rewarded him with money; and when ever that company met there, it was certainly part of their entertainment to give odes out of Horace and verses out of Ovid to translate."

It is a pretty picture, this company of distinguished men petting and rewarding the little eager boy, and it had great results for little Matthew; Lord Dorset had plenty of the Sackville wit and good sense, and resolved to give the boy an education; he therefore sent him to Westminster School, and paid for his books and schooling until he became a king's scholar in 1681. His chief friends were Charles Montagu, afterward Earl of Halifax, and his younger brother James; and Prior proved his friendship for the former, who had gone to Trinity, Cambridge, by accepting a scholarship at St. John's, Cambridge, in 1708 instead of following his parents' wishes and going with a Westminster scholarship to Christ Church. This bold step of choosing his own university against his patron's wishes was justified by results, and if he did not make much mark with his Cambridge pastorals and odes, he made a great sensation when he appeared as joint author with Charles Montagu of "The Town and Country Mouse," a no longer readable burlesque of Dryden's "The Hind and the Panther," which took the town by storm in 1687 and led to a reconciliation with Lord Dorset. Its immediate consequence was his appointment as tutor to Lord Exeter's sons for a few months, and after that to his appointment to the post of secretary to the English Ambassador at The Hague.

In 1681, a charity boy at Westminster School; in 1690 secretary to an Embassy; here, surely, is romance enough for anyone; but if any young person of today should envy Prior, a study of Mr. Wickham Legg's pages will soon disillusion him. Hard work; uncertain pay; the difficulty of pleasing everybody; the anxiety of watching schemes wrecked or impeded by the action of others; truly the life he led need cause us today no pang of envy. "Though His Majesty have small use for a scribbling servant, I have great occasion for the bounty of a Royal Master," he wrote on August 3, 1696. "Wherever he pleases to send me I am ready to go; where if there be not much business, I shall apply myself to those studies that may make me capable of doing his business when there is any; and when there is nothing to be written for his service in prose, I will write his conquests and stories in verse." The one thing he drew the line at was "returning to my

college to make declamations and theses to the dozing divines there, having drawn up memorials to the States-General in the name of the greatest King in Europe."

## III

All in vain, however; his appointment at The Hague was not canceled, but he was kept on at the old rate of 20s. a day, and was already in money troubles. The chain and medal given him by the States was in pawn; and he was beset with debts; but at last he received the post of Secretary to the Embassy for the Congress about to meet at Ryswick for the settlement of terms of peace, and his pleasure found expression in the gay lines entitled "The Secretary," one of the pleasantest of his poems. But the negotiations dragged on and on; from September, 1696, to September, 1697, letters and discussions, plots and counterplots went on, but when the peace was actually signed—and it was Prior's task to check the French and Latin versions—he was sent to England to announce the fact, arriving at Lowestoft on the 23rd and at Whitehall 24 hours later. He was received with every mark of honor, a salary of £200 was pressed upon him, and a warship was put at his disposal to take him back to Holland, where he arrived on the 28th, after five days of crowded and glorious adventure; only to receive a further token of appreciation from the States-General in the form of a second chain and medal double the value of the first, which, let us hope, has been taken out of pawn by this time with part of the £200. He left Holland for good in November, and had scarcely been in England six weeks, before he received orders to proceed to France as Secretary to Portland's Embassy, on the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Court of Versailles.

The position called for diplomatic gifts of no common order, a swing of the pendulum of the killed King, James II, at St. Germain, but Prior was probably "persona grata," owing to the attitude he had taken up toward the question of Queen Mary of Modena's dowry during the negotiations of the Peace of Ryswick, when his chivalrous concern for the honor of England and the position of the unfortunate Queen, whose £20,000 was promised but never paid, contrasts so favorably with the meanness of William III, whose failure to honor his solemn engagement in this matter is, as Mr. Wickham Legg justly says, an indelible blot upon his memory. Prior's first experiences were pleasant enough. He was "flattering about Paris in a gilt coach, with 3 footmen in gay coats," and enjoying his first poetical love. Yet even so there were disadvantages. "Dear Horace!" he writes, "I have a sentence of him upon most occasions, but I find nothing in him applicable to staying in Paris upon 40s. a day, where one's coach costs one louis, and one's lodgings another, before I or mine have eat or drunk. He wrote home caustic comments on the court of Versailles and St. Germain; noted 'the strange ven-eration' for their King of 'the common people of this nation'; which certainly was a contrast to the attitude of England toward William III; noted out Jacobite plots; reported James II's rooted desire to educate his son as a (Roman) Catholic; and showed a most undiplomatic want of penetration over the Spanish Succession." With all this, however, he made himself so popular that, when the time for his recall came, and he had an audience with Louis XIV, he never backward in recording the pretty things said to himself, wrote to his then patron, Lord Jersey, "the Grand Monarch (sic) said such things to me that if my own King says half as much I shall be satisfied."

Next came an Irish secretaryship, marked by troubles political and financial; a visit to William III at Loo, when Prior was admitted into the secret of the Second Partition Treaty; an Undersecretaryship of State to Lord Jersey, and a secret visit to William III at Brussels; and these important events were followed by a decisive rejection as Member of Cambridge and his return to Parliament as Junior Member for a Dorset pocket borough, East Grinstead. Like most other literary men of his generation, Prior had a violent quarrel with the Duchess of Marlborough, and a breach with his Whig friends was occasioned by his writing for the Examiner in company with Swift and Bolingbroke; but this is small beer compared with the making of history. And how truly Prior did make history in the matter of the "Treaty of Utrecht" is best shown by the fact that its popular name, then and for long afterward, was Mat's Peace.

## IV

We have no space to follow him through his subsequent visit to Paris, through the intrigues of the closing years of the Queen's reign, through the troubles with the Treasury over his official expenditure, or into the retreat of Down Hall, that pleasant Essex seat which Prior bought in 1719 partly out of the profits of his Collected Poems of that year, partly out of a gift from Lord Harley; but Mr. Wickham Legg is as sound and as interesting on all these topics as on the previous events of Prior's diplomatic career. One only regret we have, that the volume before us contains no portrait of Prior—that "the Rysgwyl," of which the poet gives so loving an account, would have been specially welcome—and no illustration of the poet's favorite chair, so long and so reverently preserved at Down Hall. We have said enough, however, to show that his book must be read by every serious student of the period, and may perhaps fitly conclude with an account of his monument in Westminster Abbey for which he bequeathed £500 and Coysevox's bust of himself, a graceful present from the Grand Monarque. This account has never been printed, but by the time

this review is out will have appeared in an article on the sculptor Rysgwyl, who was employed by Gibbs on the erection of the monument. "An instance of this," writes George Vertue, the antiquary, speaking of the "unreasonable griping usage" of Gibbs toward his then employee Rysgwyl, "is now in the monument of Mr. Prior, which he is now about—the statues at length as big as the life representing poet (and History) he will give him no more than 35 pounds for each Statue to be cut in Marble when others have above a hundred pounds, and Mr. Gibbs is to have of My Lord Harley upwards of a hundred pound for each of the Statues." Poor Prior, that money troubles should hang about his very monument! Let us console ourselves afresh by reading that noblest tribute to the love-borne him by every living thing about the place to which the little Peggy he so loved bore witness in her own honored age.

## A MASTER OF BEAUTIFUL PROSE

Suprêmes Visions d'Orient. By Pierre Loti et son Fils Samuel Vland. Paris: Calmann-Lévy. 6 francs 75 centimes.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Samuel Vland is named with his father as joint author of this book, his share in it has been editorial merely, confined to piecing together the fragments of which it is made up, and adding here and there a note to indicate their provenance. The book consists of extracts from diaries kept during two visits to Turkey, one made in 1910, the other three years later, followed by two documents written since the great war, of a different nature—an open letter addressed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, pleading for a gentle treatment of the Ottoman Empire, and a similar appeal to the English people. These letters breathe a noble, if somewhat biased, humanity. It is not, however, for his opinions that one primarily reads Loti; but for his beautiful prose, to which, though it cannot be said that one never tires of it, for its gentle cadences, like those of Pater, tend to become monotonous if read too much at a time, one can always return with delight.

His new book has all the old fascination. It is full of deep knowledge and love of the East, of exquisite observation of people and places. None better than Loti can evoke the crowded streets of Stambul or the charm of the waters of the Bosphorus under sun or moon. "C'était l'heure des grands enchantements silencieux du Bosphore. Partout immobilité et blancheur; aucun souffle ne remuait la buée qui s'exhalait des eaux toutes les nuits d'été; on voyait les choses comme au travers de gazes blanches; à la suite des dames en tcharchaf, redevvenues un peu fantômes, on s'en allait en glissant, comme sur une sorte d'écran miroir, vers les hautes tours crénelées de la citadelle d'Europe, et on n'avait pas l'idée de parler, car rien n'eût valu ce silence."

Silence is very precious to Loti. He loves to sit and dream of the beauty which he finds in the past, or in the more unchanging aspects of the present. He is no friend to the introduction of Western ideas into the East, and he regrets equally the deposition of Abdul Hamid and the expulsion of the pariah dog. He is not content until he has found, for his sojourn in Stambul, a purely Turkish house in a purely Turkish quarter of the town; and he is careful to conform, in so far as a stranger can, to the customs of the country. He dons the fez, and when he is invited to visit the Sultan and etiquette demands that he should resume, for the occasion, the ceremonial dress of Europe, he makes the journey in a closed carriage, so that his incongruous appearance may not be seen by his Turkish friends.

There is, perhaps, something fantastic in such scrupulousness, for after all European costume is common enough in modern Constantinople; but it is just this intense wish to identify himself with the people who have taken so strong a hold on his affection, that gives what he writes of them its peculiar quality, its combination of authenticity and glamour.

## LECTURES ON NEW TENDENCIES

The Spirit of the Common Law. By Roscoe Pound. Boston: Marshall Jones Company. \$2.50.

THESE lectures, delivered at Dartmouth College, in 1921, to audiences composed of graduates and friends of the college, are valuable because they show to the average man who has had no legal training, something of the main ways in which the common law has developed in the United States. As Dean Pound says in the course of the final lecture, "From a social-utilitarian standpoint the history of law is a record of continually wider recognition and more efficacious securing of social interests." In the lectures as a whole he approves of this change from an individual sense to a social sense that is going on in the common law.

To those of his hearers and readers who may not fully agree with him in this respect, many of his carefully reasoned statements will help to show some of the dangers in the departure from the Puritan ideals on which democratic government in the United States was so largely based from the first. In this connection the second lecture called "Puritanism and the Law" is especially interesting.

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## THE MODERN DRAMA

## Two Recent Volumes

IT is a stern criterion indeed that Storm Jameson sets for herself in that most stimulating of volumes called "Modern Drama in Europe" (Harcourt, Brace & Co.). She is nothing if not bold; she thrives upon combat, open or implied. What to her are all the drama leagues in existence, the books upon dramatic study, the societies for theatrical culture? What to her, indeed, are all but half a dozen or so dramatists of the past 50 years, and, of their work, but half a dozen or so plays? The pen—hers, at least—is mightier than the sword, and right fearlessly does it lunge through the decades, topping off one reputation after the other, without malevolence but without mercy. Naturally such an attitude and such execution are not allowed to pass without opposition; the lady is a fearless critic, more's the credit to her. But when she becomes intolerant, one need not follow. She is essentially the aristocrat in her tastes; she desires dramas that shall be written for the superman and the superwoman; she denies point-blank the aesthetic value of the uninteresting average person and will have none of that creature upon her scene. Such a theory practically refuses to the artist his right to select his own material; it may be a noble standard, and surely a rigid one, but it is dogmatic—too exclusive. More, it imposes upon dramaturgy a definite philosophy and thus tends to cramp artistic freedom. In a few words, Jameson is Nietzsche become woman and turned critic. When she demands that drama be an expression of personality, she is quite correct, yet she would limit that personality to the expression of her own particular type of inspiration. And that particular type is the will to power.

A valiant book, then, and one which no student of the drama should allow to escape his perusal. It is one of the finest volumes of criticism that has appeared since Professor Lewisohn wrote his "The Modern Drama"; its standpoint is noticeably different, but because the book itself is the sincere, forceful expression of a personality it works like a tonic upon the reader, especially upon the reader who finds himself now and again in disagreement with the critical Valkyrie who wrote it.

The author's theory is that drama, during the past 50 years, has traced a swift rise, followed by a "slow descent to disintegration and unproductive repetition." At the peak are Ibsen and Strindberg; then come such lesser lights as Shaw, Hauptmann, and then, such a plunge! Her pet aversion is the modern dramatist who "with an absence of restraint that surpasses mere bad taste . . . is content to treat of second-rate people, second-rate ideas, second-rate passions; to write of what all can see, to record, to catalogue." Art, for her, is no mere imitation of life, but a re-creation, and by re-creation she means the stamping upon life of a meaning that is the focus of the writer's personality.

Did you imagine, for example, that Lord Dunsany was one of the geniuses of the age? This is Jameson's entire treatment of him (page 212). "Lord Dunsany has written several short plays somewhat in the manner of a Maeterlinck compelled to turn an honest penny by writing for a Grand Guignol, which has used his material as a Committee for the Ruthless Propagation of the Higher Drama. He has an American reputation." In the last five words is imbedded a century of intolerance, but it is quite within the Nietzschean tradition. As for Dunsany, some persons think he deserves it, together with Maeterlinck.

Why has the critic devoted some seven precious pages to the Spaniard Echegaray, and left utterly unmentioned Benito Pérez Galdós, a contemporary, who in the opinion of some exaggerated, no doubt—is the greatest modern dramatist of that genre? When it suits her theory she can point out that a play has faults and yet bespeak for it a position as precursor of a new form. This she does, for instance, with Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln"; dramatic ineptitude is overlooked for the sake of glorifying an intention. This may aid the author's philosophy, but does it advance dramatic skill? Why, from a critic so eager to evolve meaning from reality, have we not a word about Verga of Italy, the leader of the realistic reaction?

The injustice that may be reached by rigid adherence to a preconceived standard is shown in her rough treatment of Granville Barker. Now, there are points of contact even in the pettiest of lives, with the feelings of the great, and vice versa. The author's divisions of petty and great, for that matter, are too mutually exclusive. A drama of her visioned heroes would become as monotonous as any "second-rate" series we suffer today. And yet, in all sincerity, here is a book to be thankful for. It is, in the cultural sense of the word, indispensable. Mr. Benjamin Brawley's "A Short History of the English Drama" (Harcourt, Brace & Co.) makes no such immodest or immoderate claims for itself. It is, by design, neither origi-

nal nor profound. "It aims simply to set forth in brief compass the main facts that one might wish to have at hand in his first course in the English drama. . . . Quotations are frequent, especially where statements are so final in their precision as to leave no chance for me to improve upon them." This is, of course, the type of book that specialists in certain authors or certain periods are most apt to quarrel with. One happens to have made, say, a special study of the works of Sir William S. Gilbert—not only the delightful operetta libretti, but the prose and verse plays as well. Now, the fact is that in so condensed a work, Gilbert does not deserve a whole page to himself. He belongs to the history of comic opera, not to English drama. His prose plays—not here mentioned except in a misleading quotation—are of value only in revealing the personality that was later to attain fame in company of Sullivan; but to accuse them, as the authority quoted does, of cynical and bitter vulgarity is flinching and quite ridiculous. Gilbert's "singular genius," as Mr. Brawley says, may have "defied imitators," but he who knows his Shaw well may detect the hand of the famous potentate of Topsy-turvyland here and there. This is but one instance of Mr. Brawley's deviation from the highest standards of textbook method. Yet his work has the merit of being a pioneer volume, for the first time bringing within the range of a single book of average size the vast material that has accumulated for the historian. If later editions should be called for, the book could be vastly improved through replacing many citations by matter of original nature.

## POPULAR BIOGRAPHY

The Life of James Monroe. By George Morgan. Boston: Small, Maynard and Company. \$4.

As a man James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, has been far less known to students and far less synthetically presented in books and articles than his predecessors in the presidency. Though his eight years in office came to be known as "the era of good feeling," in which one of the main events of permanent importance was the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine, his life has interested people less than Washington's or Jefferson's, because it was, on the whole, a life of comparative quiet though of genuine vigor.

Mr. Morgan remarks in his preface that "existing lives of Monroe, however useful, lack reach and comprehensiveness." This present volume is intended, therefore, to give what other volumes lack—a real story of Monroe's life, which, though popular in tone because of its abundance of descriptive and narrative detail, is well equipped with references to sources and to the work of other biographers and historians. It is a book which cannot be overlooked by the students of the period which followed the War of 1812, and it is possible that some of the lessons in that time of good feeling may be especially valuable to consider in the present time of readjustment.

Monroe was the first President to travel extensively through the United States of his time during his term of office. Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, was named after him because he wanted to repatriate the free Negroes to Africa. While Minister to France shortly after the French Revolution, Monroe secured the release of Tom Paine from the "Age of Reason," from the Luxembourg prison. These are three interesting points, which generally known, which are shown in this book in their relation to the other events of Monroe's career, which was well worth presenting in this new biography.

## A WESTERN FAMILY

A Daughter of the Middle Border. By Hamlin Garland. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.

To those who read this second part of Hamlin Garland's autobiography, dealing this time largely with his wife and their experiences together, it may seem strange to think that he was ever criticized for writing harshly about life in the middle west of the United States. His manner of giving impressions has long since been outdistanced by the Sherwood Andersons and the Sinclair Lewises of the present, so that his way seems gentle and soothing now by comparison. The volume as a whole will make pleasant but slow reading for those who prefer the sweetness of happy life to the sourness of much contemporary realism.

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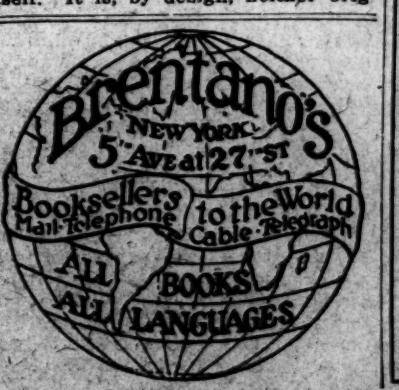
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## THE HOME FORUM

## When One Is Louis Philippe

(Victor Hugo and the King of France)

August, 1844.  
Yesterday, the fifteenth, after having dined at M. Villmain's who lives in a country-house near Neuilly, I called upon the King.

The King was not in the salon, where there were only the Queen, Madame Adelaide and a few ladies, among them Mme. Firmin-Rogier, who is charming. There were many visitors, among others the Duke de Broglie and M. Rossi, who were of the dinner party at which I had been present. M. de Lesseps, who lately distinguished himself as consul at Barcelona, M. Firmin-Rogier and the Count d'Agent.

While I was talking to the Queen, the Duchess d'Orleans, dressed in black, came in and sat beside Madame Adelaide, who said to her: "Good evening, dear Hélène."  
A moment afterwards, M. Guizot, in black, wearing a chain of decorations, with a red ribbon in his buttonhole and the badge of the Legion of Honor on his coat, and looking pale and grave, crossed the salon. I grasped his hand as he passed and he said:

"I have sought you vainly during the past few days. Come and spend a day with me in the country. We have a lot to talk about. I am at Auteuil, No. four Place d'Agenneau."

"Will the King come to-night?" I asked.

"I do not think so," he replied. "He is with Admiral de Mackau. There is serious news. He will be occupied all the evening."  
Then M. Guizot went away.

It was nearly ten o'clock, and I also was about to take my departure when one of Madame Adelaide's ladies of honor, sent by the Princess, came and told me that the King desired to speak with me and requested that I would remain. I returned to the salon, which had become almost empty.

A moment later, as ten o'clock was striking, the King came in. He wore no decorations and had a preoccupied air. As he passed by he said to me: "Wait until I have gone my round; we shall have a little more time when everybody has left. There are only four persons here now and I have only four words to say to them."

In truth, he only tarried a moment with the Prussian Ambassador and M. de Lesseps, who had to communicate to him a letter from Alexandria relative to the strange abdication of the Pacha of Egypt.

Everybody took leave, and then the King came to me, thrust his arm in mine and led me into the large ante-room where he seated himself, and bade me be seated, upon a red lounge which is between two doors opposite the fireplace. Then he began to talk.

rapidly, energetically, as though a weight were being lifted from his mind:

"Monsieur Hugo, I am pleased to see you. What do you think of it all? All this is grave, yet it appears graver than it really is. But in politics, I know, one has sometimes to take as much into account that which appears grave as that which is grave. What did we want to hamper ourselves with Tahiti (the King pronounced it Taïte) for? . . . When all is said and done it is a small matter and nothing big will come of it. Sir Robert Peel has spoken thoughtlessly. He has acted with schoolboy foolishness. He has diminished his consideration in Europe. He is a serious man, but capable of committing thoughtless acts. Then he does not know any languages. Unless he is a genius

## A Garden I Need Never Go Beyond

An acre of land between the shore and the hills.  
Upon a ledge that shows my kingdoms three.  
The lovely visible earth and sky and sea.  
Where what the curlew needs not, the farmer tills:

A garden I need never go beyond,  
Broken but neat, whose sunflowers  
every one  
Are fit to be the sign of the Rising Sun:  
A spring, a brook's bend, or at least  
a pond: . . .

—Edward Thomas.



"The Little Farm, Cape Cod," from the etching by W. H. W. Bicknell

## An Amplified Stage Coach

There is a strong affinity between the Cape train and the old stage-coach which it displaces. Formerly the terminus of the "Cape Cod Railway" was at Sandwich—the beginning of the Cape. One took the cars for Sandwich and thence made the rest of the journey, a matter of some sixty miles, by easy stages in a rumbling vehicle over heavy sand roads, to Provincetown, the most bizarre of New England villages, tucked away in the innermost curve of the spiral turn of the peninsula.

Thereafter, in his matchless work on Cape Cod, has left us a homely picture of stage coach travel there in 1849. He speaks of the broad and invulnerable good humour of the passengers: "They were what is called free and easy, and met one another to advantage as men who had at length learned how to live. They appeared to know each other when they were strangers, they were so simple and downright. They were well met, in an unusual sense, that is, they met as well as they could meet, and did not seem to be troubled with any impediment. They were not afraid nor ashamed of one another, but were contented to make just such a company as the ingredients allowed."

Things on the Cape have changed very little since Thoreau's day, and the lumbering accommodation train is but an amplified stage coach in all its essential characteristics. —"A Letterer in New England," Helen W. Henderson.

## Over the Pyrenees to France

Pau, Sunday, 20 May, 1877.  
My dear Mr. From Burgos, the last city I visited in Spain, I went to Bayonne, in France. It was a long ride by rail, thirteen hours, I think—but from the Spanish frontier to Bayonne was only an hour and a quarter. The landscape was at first dreary and arid; it can be so dreary and arid nowhere else in Europe except Spain, but in the course of the afternoon (we left Burgos at eleven in the morning) the scenery underwent a change; it became mountainous and picturesque and green; we were coming near to the Pyrenees—charming valleys and long reaches of sloping hills and Swiss-like houses; but there was a terrible succession of tunnels which interrupted one's enjoyment. And it came on to rain, and was cold.—I fancy it rains often and much in the North of Spain.—and it was pitchy dark and cheerless when we reached Hendaye, the first frontier town in France, and were transferred to French railway carriages. At half-past ten—still raining and cheerless—we reached Bayonne; but we descended at a nice hotel, tidy and comfortable. It was a great contrast to our inn at Burgos; and pleasing contrasts make up a part of the enjoyment of life.

Bayonne was a larger city than I expected to find. The day after our arrival was fortunately fine; and we made an excursion to Biarritz, only forty minutes by omnibus, as they call it, but it was really a diligence. I sat on top and had a superb ride.—The sky was blue, the air fragrant, the scenery pretty. It was the flush of springtime, and the birds sang, and the grass was green, and everybody looked cheerful, and seemed to take pleasure in the seventy-five centimes ride. But Biarritz is not so fine a place as I had always fancied it. There is no grand beach, but a suc-

cession of bits of beaches, broken up by projecting crags, and with big hotels thrust in near the crags. The Imperial Villa is close upon the only part of the strand which can properly be called a beach; it is an unpretending villa, but large and airy as becomes the place. It was a clear, sunny day at Biarritz; and I was glad to sit in the sun on the terrace that overlooks the ocean,—our old friend, the Atlantic, which is said to be nowhere so restless as here in the Bay of Biscay. . . . Biarritz is not a grand place, however, at all: it is a mere six weeks' summer bathing-place. I was disappointed in it: there is nothing there, except déjeuners and café noir and the restless sea. At Nice, on the contrary, besides the broad blue sea, you have a Southern landscape: orange groves and cac-

Merton the fellows' quadrangle did not yet exist, and a great wood-yard bordered on Corpus. In front of Ortel was an open space with trees, and there were a few scattered buildings, such as Peckwater's inn (on the site of 'Peck'), and Canterbury College. Tom Quad was stately but incomplete. Turning from St. Mary's, past E. N. C., we miss the attic in Brasenose front, we miss the imposing Radcliffe, we miss all the quadrangle of the schools, except the Divinity school, and we miss the Theater. If we go down South Street, past Ch. Ch. we find an open space where Pembroke stands. Where Wadham is now, the most uniform, complete, and unchanged of all the colleges, there are only the open pleasaunces, and perhaps a few ruins of the Augustinian priory. St. John's lacks its inner quadrangle, and Balliol,



Courtesy of Doll &amp; Richards, Boston

## Originality and Peculiarity

Lowell was as shrewd as usual when he asserted that "if a poet resolve to be original, it will end commonly in his being peculiar." And even the youngest of poets ought to be able to sense the difference between originality and peculiarity. It was not by straining for peculiarity that Milton made himself one of the most original of English poets, but by loving imitation of that one of his predecessors whom he most admired. "Milton was the poetical son of Spenser," so Dryden declared; "for we have our lineal descents and clans as well as other families." Then he added his direct testimony:—"Milton has acknowledged to me that Spenser was his original." The Milton chose to confess the imitation of Spenser, it is easy for us to perceive now that he had also not a few other originals before him.—Sophocles and Vergil, Dante and Shakespeare.

No authors have ultimately attained to a truer originality than Shakespeare and Molière, an originality both of form and of content. Shakespeare was able to give us at last the final model of modern tragedy, and Molière succeeded in perfecting the final model of modern comedy. If they had indulged in the delightful amusement of talking about themselves, they would both have avowed unhesitatingly that they also had been sedulous apes in their youthful years of authorship, when they were cautiously feeling their way and before they had come into their own. Molière's earliest pieces are so closely in accord with the tradition of the Italian comedy-of-masks that the "Giourdi," for example, might be held up for study as the finest specimen of this species. The Italians supplied him with a ready-made mold into which he could pour whatever he had of his own.

Shakespeare started out also as a humble imitator, not of an exotic form such as tempted Molière, but of several specific predecessors in his own language. He was obviously unoriginal in his early pieces, even in "Love's Labor's Lost," almost the only play of his the actual source of which has not yet been discovered. In "Love's Labor's Lost" he was imitating Lyly; in "Titus Andronicus" he was imitating Kyd; in "Richard II" he was imitating Marlowe. At first he played their game; they were his teachers then, altho he was soon able to beat them at it. In these 'prentice plays there is to be detected very little of his individuality; and we can catch in them only a faint premonition of the richer Shakespearian accent which was in time to characterize all that he put his hand to. They are not yet marked boldly with his image and superscription. They are the trial essays of a clever and ambitious young fellow, experimental and almost empty when compared with the certainty and the fullness of his ripper works after he had found himself, after he had come into his own, and after he had developed his originality. And it was by the imitation of Lyly and Kyd and Marlowe that he taught himself how to tell a story on the stage. When his hour came he was ready to do loftier things than they had ever dared; but it was only by the aid of the weapons that he had wrested from their hands that he was able to vanquish them.

—From an essay by Brander Matthews.

## "Come and See"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN the first chapter of John it is recorded that when two disciples of John the Baptist followed the Master and questioned him, he answered them with the invitation, "Come and see." One of the two, Andrew, was then so convinced that they had found the Messiah that he brought his brother, Peter; and so began the formation of the little group that was to establish Christianity upon the earth. The significant thing is that after the initial question, "What seek ye," the first command given by Christ Jesus to those seeking to become his followers was "Come and see." Not Come, let me persuade you; or Come, because you ought to; or Come, we need your support; but simply, Come and see.

Truth asks no more than simply to be investigated with an open mind. It does not need to be hawked about, assisted by eloquent pleas, by appeals to human emotion and human credulity. It succeeds without any of these things because every man in reality desires the truth. So it is that thousands of people have answered and are answering, with gladness, the invitation which today Christian Science extends to all inquirers—"Come and see."

Naturally, however, a man first answers an invitation to investigate something with the question, "What good is there in it? What will I gain from learning about it in return for my time?" Now in replying to this question from the standpoint of Christian Science it is necessary to speak with the simplicity of aliveness. Christian Science, the Science of Christianity, is exactly what its name implies—the exact, scientific, demonstrable truth about God and man and the universe as presented by Christ Jesus. The "good in it" is therefore God. Learning about God, about the real man, his fellow man and the universe is surely the most important thing that a man can do with his time. What he gains, of course, is dependent upon how much he really learns, but he learns as much as he honestly tries to learn, as much as he applies.

This fact cannot be too strongly emphasized: that as soon as a man really sees even a part of the truth of Christian Science, he begins to see the power of this truth when brought to bear in his daily life. There are innumerable ways in which Truth helps, but of them all physical healing is the one that is usually first found. It is a splendid experience to see physical ills melt away; and yet Christian Scientists know that this healing is in itself the least of all the things for which they have to be thankful. The value of Christian Science healing, like the healing of primitive Christianity, lies in its proof of Truth. It is this, after all, which counts. Dimly recognizing this, people have disregarded the works of Jesus as less important than his words; but in so doing they have failed to realize that scientifically true words bring their own works naturally and unavoidably. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, makes this point clear when she says: "Jesus established what he said by demonstration, thus making his acts of higher importance than his words. He proved what he taught. This is the Science of Christianity. Jesus proved the Principle, which heals the sick and casts out error, to be divine. Few, however, except his students understood in the least his teachings and their glorious proofs,—namely, that Life, Truth, and Love (the Principle of this unacknowledged Science) destroy all error, evil, disease, and death." (Science and Health, pages 473-474.) Jesus' miracles may appear simple and easy because they were, as proofs, inseparable from the truths which he taught. Similar confidence in Truth brings similar results at the present time. It is this way of proving the truth by signs following that gives Christian Science its right to its name. "By Science I understand," Huxley wrote, "all knowledge which rests upon evidence and reasoning of a like character to that which claims our assent to ordinary scientific propositions; and if anyone is able to make good the assertion that his theology rests upon valid evidence and sound reasoning, then it appears to me that such theology must take its place as a part of Science."

Yet, since it is Christian as well as scientific, Christian Science is above all a religion because it is Christ-like. As a religion it offers to mankind salvation, and because it is scientific it offers salvation of a very practical sort. The man who has been saved according to the ordinary ecclesiastical use of the term may well be tempted, now and then, to ask himself "saved from what?" He is still, he believes, subject to illness; to loss; to overwork and worry and making mistakes and general inharmoniousness; finally to death. Now even a careless glance at the life of Christ Jesus shows that his plan of salvation included deliverance from all these evils. Is not the man who is still subject to them, therefore, justified in believing that somehow his salvation is still incomplete?

The trouble is that any religion built upon human emotion instead of scientific truth must be incomplete. Emotionalism and clear thinking simply do not go together. That is why in times of trouble a man turns to so-called material science, rather than

to the religion of the schools, for help. Here again he is disappointed, for material science is unstable, too. It also is built upon the sands of material belief. There is really nothing stable, nothing fixed, except the law of God.

Because it explains this law as the law of Love, operating surely and with much benefit in human experience, Christian Science is enabled to say triumphantly, "Come and see." Saying this it does not seek to increase the numerical strength of its organization, because the strength of any organization depends not upon the number of its adherents, but upon their perception and practice of the truth. Wise students of this Science do not seek converts, any more than people who know the multiplication table seek to convert other people to this useful knowledge. If we see a friend being cheated because of a delusion that three times three are seven, we may wish to help him; and we are quite sure that everything will be simpler when the whole world learns to do its sums correctly. That is all.

And that is why, to all who are honest seekers after Truth, Christian Science says, through its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, through its other literature, and through its churches the world over—"Come and see."

Summer Holds Royal State

The peonies flaunt their damask pride,  
The red rose flames by the garden-side,  
Summer holds royal state;  
The nightingale's note is stronger,  
But the best of his tune was sung  
ere June  
And the cowslips blow no longer.

But the end of play is yet to see,  
And the best time still is the time  
to be;  
So it's 'hey for the onward way!  
To the bourne where the blue mists  
hover;  
What may not flower in the evening  
hour  
Or the westerling sun discover!  
—Rosamund Marriot Watson.

The Clouds Are Flying

The clouds are flying fast overhead;  
And sharp and isolated come drops of rain,  
So that one thinks it must be spray.  
But no, it is a handful of rain.  
The ship swishes and sinks forward,  
gives a hollow thudding and rears  
slowly backward, along the pinkish  
lofty coast of Sicily that is just  
retreating into a bay. From the open  
sea comes the rain, come the long  
waves.—D. H. Lawrence.

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## Buttercups

Brasen brave banners of gold!  
See how we wave  
Banners of gold,  
Lift them, up from the dark mould!

Sun, sun, flower of the skies!  
We too have begun  
Thou dost the skies  
We the gilded Earth surprise.

Earth, Air, never were seen,  
Half so fair  
Before, with sheen  
Of gold above their blue, and green.  
—Margaret L. Woods.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### The Newberry Statement

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY has not made himself any more of a representative of the people by his delayed statement on the floor of the United States Senate. What he had to say about the Michigan election scandal does not set that deplorable affair in any better light. His declarations have brought out nothing of importance that has not been heard before. As was expected, he has made a sweeping denial of any consciousness of having done wrong in connection with the campaign that landed him in the Senate two years ago, but his reiterations of complete ignorance as to what that campaign amounted to and how it was being conducted can hardly reflect credit upon either his qualifications for undertaking to represent a constituency such as that for which he was elected, or upon his ability to look out for its real interests after taking his seat. On the one point that is of preeminent importance, nevertheless, Mr. Newberry is clear enough. He does not hesitate now to say how much money was spent. The campaign cost his friends \$195,000, an amount which he now says he regarded with astonishment and regret. "The amount was large," he says; "more than I had any idea was being expended." He even thinks it was "more than it ought to be necessary to expend" in any ordinary campaign. Why was it worth while for anybody to spend so much money to secure the election of a Senator? Well, Mr. Newberry explains that this was "not an ordinary campaign." Why not? What were the expensive features of it? Why should it have cost almost \$200,000 to get Mr. Newberry into the Senate, or have been worth so much money to anybody to have him seated there?

That, indeed, is the question. One might have thought that Mr. Newberry would have been at some pains to set forth all the details bearing on this point. Here, surely, his public statement to the Senate, and through the Senate to the people of the country, might fairly have been expected to be explicit. What does he have to say on this point? Only this:

"I shall not dwell upon the reasons which the committee thought imperatively demanded a campaign of newspaper publicity involving this expenditure of money."

He does not tell his hearers and a waiting public what was back of all that flood of money, or let them in to any understanding of what exactly it could have paid for, or even how it counted in the ultimate fall of the ballots. He says again that he regrets exceedingly that it was so large. But it was necessary, he says. It just had to be. But he assures everybody again that he himself knew absolutely nothing about it, had nothing to do with collecting it or spending it. And so he says, using the phrase, "As God is my witness," he is not, and never has been, conscious of having done wrong, of having performed "a single act that was, or is, in any way unlawful, dishonorable, or corrupt." His conscience is clear.

Let it go at that. The United States Senate is not the keeper of Mr. Newberry's conscience. After all, what difference does it make if Mr. Newberry personally knew nothing of what was being done to push him into office? Such ignorance may seem incredible in an astute business man, who admits that he personally saw and conferred with the manager of the campaign both before the campaign opened and at various times during its progress, also that he had frequent reports as to how it was proceeding. But the fact that Mr. Newberry did not know that his brother, brothers-in-law, and others were laying out \$195,000 to get him his seat, some of it drawn from accounts in which his own personal funds were involved, can hardly change the significance which inevitably adheres to the expenditure of so much money to put a man of affairs into the Senate. All Mr. Newberry has to say on that point is that he regrets it. Yet he felt that it was "necessary," and he feels so still. He asks the Senate and the public to take his word for it, that it was "imperatively demanded." But he declines to "dwell" upon the reasons why.

He said in beginning his remarks that he "could not remain silent any longer" because "silence might be misunderstood." The misunderstanding of silence, however, could hardly be greater than the misunderstanding of an explanation that does not explain. All through this case, one of its mysteries has been the apparent disinclination of its principal to appear before the body of which he claims to be a member, ready and eager to clear up any doubts which the members of that body might feel as to his right to sit among them. When the Senate committees had the matter in hand, and appeared to be in a mood to go into it fully, many persons must have felt that about the most natural thing in the world for a man to do who was sure of his rights would be for him to present himself at the first opportunity before his compeers, ready not only to tell all he knew but ready also to meet the perfectly natural questions of those who might range themselves against him. Instead of that, Mr. Newberry allowed it to be inferred that he wished to take advantage of a partisan majority, and be shielded from all unpleasant inquiry by partisan power, as if, indeed, the merits of the case did not count and the moral issue involved were nothing. Now, he says, he "cannot remain silent any longer." He feels compelled to speak out. He did not go before the committees, where if he appeared he could hardly expect to avoid being sharply questioned, because, he says, he "really had no information that would assist." But now, here in the Senate, where questioning, even if it were permitted under the rules, is bound to be somewhat restricted, "it seems to me that the time has come to speak," and the reason he gives is that his "silence might be misunderstood by his friends." And yet, the information for lack of which he did not present himself before the waiting Senate committees he is still devoid of, so

far as anything he offers in his statement can show. What he has done is exactly what he has done from the beginning of this scandal, namely, merely protest his ignorance and innocence of it all.

The members of the Senate can hardly attach any great weight to this latest pronouncement. The issue before them is not Mr. Newberry's personal guilt or innocence. That the Newberry conscience is clear does not touch the main question. What the Senate has to answer for to the country is its decision as to whether the virtual purchase of Senate seats by money power shall be officially condoned or denounced. That question is clearly defined. It should have its clean-cut answer in the dispossession of this man, whom money plainly seated.

### The Tivoli Falls Project

IN THESE days when the development of hydroelectric power is, in every country, one of the great demands of the hour, those who recognize the importance of maintaining intact the great beauty spots of the world must needs be particularly alert if they are to prevent action calculated to destroy them. The reason for this is not far to seek. The spot most suitable for the development of hydroelectric power is generally a beauty spot. The higher the waterfall and the more rapid the descent of the river, or stream, the more power it will generate. In a country like Italy, which has practically no coal of its own, the demand for water power is peculiarly insistent. It is a demand which ought to be met in every possible way, and up to a certain point, stream, river, and waterfall should be used for the purpose. There is a point, however, beyond which the purely utilitarian should not be allowed to step, and this point, it would seem to thousands of people all over the world, has undoubtedly been reached when it is proposed to utilize the famous Tivoli Falls, near Rome, for the purposes of generating hydroelectric power.

If the proposal were to generate this power without in any way interfering with the falls themselves, the promoters of the scheme might be able to make out a reasonable case. The city of Rome does, indeed, stand in need of a greater supply of electric power, and the harnessing of the Tivoli Falls offers a tempting opportunity for meeting this need. The promoters of the scheme, however, have evidently no thought of making any attempt to save the falls. They boldly declare that the "big waterfall" will have practically no water at all, and the "little falls" very little, whilst a huge electric power station is to be erected at the foot of the "big waterfall." The only concession made to the demands, other than those purely utilitarian, is that one day in the year, on the so-called "festival of the waters," the water is to be let back again into the falls.

Quite apart from the purely æsthetic aspect of the question, it is doubtful whether, in the long run, any country, the natural beauty of which constitutes so large an asset as it does in Italy, is wise in exchanging this asset for others, the value of which is still in doubt. When Mr. Salandra declared, in the early days of the war, that when the great struggle was over there would be fewer hotels and more factories in Italy, he was forecasting a development which many must have regarded as highly desirable. There can be no question that Italy, for years past, has been prone to depend far too much upon the tourist. Nevertheless, it should be remembered that few "trades" have more really constructive value than the tourist trade, and education and general culture would be very much the poorer without it. In these circumstances, it is welcome to find that, owing to the outcry against the scheme, the Italian Government has asked the famous engineer, Mr. Luigi, to make a report on the whole question. Second thoughts are often better than first thoughts. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Italian Government will have some second thoughts of the right kind on the Tivoli Falls project.

### The Local Government Problem in Great Britain

ALTHOUGH much is looked for as the result of the labors of the Royal Commission on London Government, which has now been at work for some time, it is coming to be seen that the problem which has so long faced London is facing in a lesser degree several other great centers of population in Great Britain. Within the compass of what is known as Greater London, there are no fewer than 120 separate local authorities. These range from the London County Council, which has wide powers over the whole district, down to small urban or rural districts, as those of Molesey or Elstree. The purpose of the Royal Commission on London Government is to discover the best means of promoting unity of effort in this large area, avoiding overlapping and conflicting settlements. The problem thus outlined is, to all intents and purposes, the same as that which at present confronts Manchester, for instance. It is not surprising to find such cities as Manchester, Leeds, and Bradford seeking extension of their boundaries. Manchester, at present, desires to more than double its area, and in the case of Leeds and Bradford, provisional orders for certain considerable extensions have already been issued by the government.

In the case of these two great West Riding cities, much opposition to the proposal is being offered by the West Riding County Council. The point raised by the chairman of the Council, Sir James Hinchcliffe, is virtually that this question of the expansion of great cities is one which needs to be dealt with from a national point of view. And the Council is strongly urging upon the government the desirability of appointing a Royal Commission to investigate the subject, on the ground that it is only by this means that the expenditure of public money forced upon the localities in the neighborhood of the boroughs and on the County Council by the continuous efforts of the borough councils to extend their boundaries can be prevented.

Whatever may be said for or against the expansion of large cities and the abolition of small local authorities, few acquainted with the situation will be inclined to question the justice of the West Riding County Coun-

cil's demand for a royal commission. At the present time, any district, however small, when threatened with inclusion in a neighboring city, is obliged to incur very heavy expenditure if it is to secure an adequate hearing. As one authority has put it, "Every little rural council has to have two K. C.'s to represent it, and there are agents and clerks and a trainload of witnesses. The cost of one of these committees is anywhere from £5000 to £7000 a day." Such expenditures are, of course, simply waste of public money, and some means should unquestionably be found for obviating them whilst at the same time rendering expansion easily possible wherever it is shown to be really desirable.

### Mexico's Railroad Problem

IT APPEARS to be an admitted fact that the merger of the railway lines of Mexico, or at least of those lines controlled by Mexican capital, has been an economic failure. Now the Mexican Congress proposes to determine the causes which have contributed to present conditions, which are declared to be so serious that the entire national transportation system has become disorganized. As is usual in such cases, recriminations are being indulged in. The representatives of Capital lay the blame on Labor, while Labor insists that the only serious difficulty is inefficient management and wasteful expenditure of corporate funds. The merger, which was undertaken in the year 1910, by the then Minister of Finance of Mexico, José Y. Limantour, formerly well known in Washington, represented properties valued at \$90,000,000. It embraced all the railroads of Mexico with the exception of the Southern Pacific and the Veracruz Railroad, the latter owned by British interests.

Like many of the present troubles of Mexico, economic, political, and social, the responsibility is placed by those now in authority upon the officials of the Carranza Administration. So in the present case the preliminary report to the Chamber of Deputies by the directors of the National Railways seeks to place the blame upon Francisco Perez, who is referred to as the administrator of railroad affairs under former President Carranza. The statement by the railway directors is made in reply to charges made by the labor organizations of all the employees of the railroads, based on a survey of conditions by a special investigating board.

The conditions presented are not entirely dissimilar to those existing at the moment in the United States. Given a utility national in its scope and importance, and upon which the industries, prosperity, comfort, and safety of millions of people largely depend, a utility which cannot exist in the first place, and which cannot be operated in the second place, without the fullest cooperation between Capital and Labor, the same division exists, the same selfish shortsightedness, the same determination to take as much as possible and to give as little as possible in return. The solution of Mexico's problem is to be sought, it is announced, through a congressional inquiry.

It would not be at all surprising if the result of the official Mexican inquiry should be a virtual verification of the counter-charges which have been filed with the Chamber of Deputies. Why is it necessary to carry on an inquest to determine facts already conclusively apparent? Can a proper relationship between employers and employees be established only by state enactment or court decree? Capital continues to appeal for relief from alleged unreasonable exactions by Labor, and Labor complains of oppression at the hands of its employers, when any reasonable inquiry into the conditions existing will show, in a great majority of the cases, that the only cooperation existing is in an effort by both the elements concerned to gain an advantage. Capital complains because of the tendency of the people more thoroughly to regulate it when it is invested in those utilities in which the public is interested. Labor complains of the increasing tendency to compel, by such processes as are necessary, a fair measure of cooperation in the important undertakings upon which it engages if those undertakings are vital units in production and distribution. Both sides maintain, or profess to maintain, an undiminishable curiosity in the outcome of these recurring investigations. The perennial hope seems to be that, by some fortuitous combination of events or circumstances, an unequal and unearned advantage may be gained. Indulging such motives, those most concerned should not complain because of the increasing tendency, on the part of those who are able to see both sides of the question, to make it impossible for those of shorter or narrower vision to harm themselves and those to whom they are in a measure responsible by needless disputes which result in the interruption or destruction of vital industries.

### From the Five-Cent Bookshelf

It was Mary Jones, poetess of the eighteenth century, included by J. C. Squire in "A Book of Women's Verse," who wrote:

How much of paper's spoil'd! what floods of ink!  
And yet how few, how very few can think!

And yet Mary Jones went on publishing less inspired couplets than that for fat volumes which might well find their way a century and a half later to the five-cent bookshelves of Boston or any other city in the United States. But no, anything from the eighteenth century would doubtless be on the ten-cent shelf, such is the American respect for mere age. Perhaps the fact that Mary Jones was a friend of Dr. Johnson, and attained to the glory of being celebrated in a footnote by Boswell, would even secure for a volume by her a place on the twenty-five-cent shelf. Just what is the test for setting some books on the one shelf and some on another should some day be fully considered in a master's thesis, or at least in an essay by Christopher Morley or Charles S. Brooks.

If Mary Jones has not descended to the five-cent shelf, Mary Howitt at any rate has. "The Author's Edition" of her "Complete Poetical Works," as published in Boston in 1858 in red cloth with gilt lettering and flowers, is now to be picked up for a nickel, no more, in spite of the pathos of her preface, "Authors will therefore understand my feelings when I say that the first review I read of this work was so unfavorable, and that without giving a single quotation in proof of its opinion, that I was cut to the heart." After this

lament of the outraged poetess, one must hasten to show good faith by giving "a single quotation":

The sheep within the meadow  
Like driven snow they look;  
The cows stand in the shadow,  
Within the willow brook,  
'Tis like that famous picture  
Which came from London down.  
You must go and see that picture  
When next you're in the town.

Thus she can go on endlessly, describing not a real scene but the sort of picture, with bits of glass sprinkled over it to make it shine, that one can still buy on many a city side street just before the holidays. With such poetry it is small wonder that the Mid-Victorians were Mid-Victorian, or, to coin an American equivalent, Buchananian.

In one sense it is pathetic to look back now at the futility of these serious attempts at goodness and propriety; but since their futility came from their false emotionalism, it would be only comic to comment in terms of similar emotionalism now. Let us hasten on, then, to speak of "The Golden Gift: A Wreath of Gems from the Prose and Poetical Writers of England and America: Prepared Especially as a Gift Book for All Seasons," by Emily Percival, who admits in her introduction for readers of 1850, that "Those without experience will at once view our present editorial labor as a very trivial affair." For sheer sugar of literary style, the descriptive bits in this collection are a delight to read after a few hours, say, of Sherwood Anderson today. Of "Broad Lea Farm" we read, "Silver-sheening ponds, that were such faithful mirrors of the changeable heavens, are now mere miry reservoirs, turbid and dank, black blots upon the blank and dreary landscape." Almost any group of people might find merriment in trying to pronounce that lovely sentence rapidly aloud. Its second half is dank and blank enough, it would seem, to satisfy even Sherwood Anderson himself.

Might it not be a good plan for some of our Georgian and Hardington writers, when they feel themselves getting mired in their own words, to pick up some of these treasures from the five-cent shelves, and see what lessons such volumes can teach? If Floyd Dell or Sinclair Lewis were to do that, they might turn back to their work with the admission which begins the first chapter of "Flora: or Self-Deception": "Well, there certainly is a charm in the country!" exclaimed Ada Murray, as, with the assistance of the hand of her companion, she sprang lightly down from a stile on the soft daisy-spangled grass beneath." Since the detailed gloom which they now find in the country is just as artificial and over-emotional as this daisy-spangled charm of their predecessors, their books will certainly land in the five-cent shelves sooner or later if they do not learn a lesson from the fate of all these past unrealities.

### Editorial Notes

THERE is much virtue in the accomplished fact. A thing that has been done once may be done much more readily a second time. Since Commander Peary nailed the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole, some thirteen years ago, arctic and antarctic exploration has become almost a matter of course. A Vilhjalmur Stefánsson comes out of the frozen North and writes of "The Friendly Arctic." And now that great explorer Roald Amundsen, himself the discoverer of the South Pole, is preparing, some day soon, to set out in the Maud and just "drift past the North Pole in the ice." In these days apparently it is "easy that does it" where the North Pole is concerned.

A CONTEMPORARY, referring to the movement in London to abolish the appellation "shop-girl" and to substitute for it the word "assistant," makes the statement that stores are called shops in the British capital. The statement has the usual faults of sweeping generalities. The term "store" probably arose in America in early times, when trade centers were few and far between and the dealer had to store all kinds of wares in order to meet the neighborhood's needs. Thus his emporium would be a "store" indeed. But the term "shop" clung on in large civic centers. To this day one can never speak of "going storing"; but has to say "going shopping," in order to be understood. In London, the word "shop" is general. But as soon as the era of great business arrived, when, as in the case of Whiteley's, shop after shop was acquired and connected with the other without much architectural reconstruction, the word "stores" was applied to describe these collective shops under one management. The small tradesman still runs a "shop." Probably if he were to dub his place a store, he might very well be accused of vaulting ambition which the limited dimensions of his place would by no means justify.

SURPRISE of surprises! Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria looks forward to the prospect of the Washington Conference and its successors ultimately abolishing gas and chemical warfare. Bombing behind the lines from aircraft also is condemned by this German leader in the great war, who was looked upon as the Bavarian echo of Prussian "Schrecklichkeit." Long-range big-gun fire, which is likely to result in the slaughter of noncombatants, he would also inhibit, and he is strongly opposed to submarine warfare, provided an end can be made to the "hunger blockade" which helped to bring Germany to terms. Is this, then, the beginning of that German "change of heart" for which most of the civilized nations of the earth have devoutly wished?

IMMENSE, immense! That is the word which best expresses Marshal Foch's impression of the United States. He kept repeating it as, in the none too rapid special from Havre to Paris, he reviewed his visit to America. That he had got very much in the way of enjoyment out of it there was no doubt, but neither could there be any doubt of the pleasure the peaceable-looking Marshal felt at having the soil of France once more beneath his feet. Yet, traveling thus leisurely across the doux pays de France, he was no doubt thinking of the future, and of that immense country he had just left, its wealth and its ideals.